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WAR FRENCH



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TORONTO

WAR FRENCH

BY

CORNÉLIS DE WITT ^{de}WILLCOX

COLONEL, U. S. ARMY

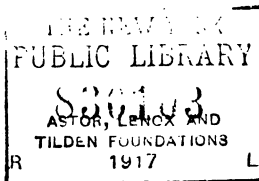
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A MON AMI
VIGNAL
DU GÉNIE FRANÇAIS
GÉNÉRAL DE BRIGADE
ATTACHÉ MILITAIRE.

PREFACE

OUR officers and men, under intensive training for the war, will have but little time to make a formal study of French. This little book has accordingly been written in the belief that it may help them to some knowledge of that language. It is not intended as a short cut: no such thing exists. But between total ignorance of French and such acquaintance with it as may follow from the study of the following pages, there is a great difference, useful both to the Government and to our armies. It is believed that any person of intelligence, and of resolution, can master what is here given.

My best thanks are due to Captain George M. Russell, U. S. Cavalry, for suggestions and criticism, and to Captains John S. Wood, Ordnance Department, and Parker Kalloch, of the Infantry, for assistance in the preparation of the Vocabulary.

C. DE W. W.

WEST POINT, NEW YORK,
1917.



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PART I

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE



WAR FRENCH

CHAPTER I

FRANCE

FRANCE has a republican form of government. The executive power is lodged in a President, elected for seven years, not by the direct vote of the people, but by the two houses (Senate and Chamber of Deputies) united to form a national assembly. There is no election unless the majority is absolute.

The President of the Republic is M. Raymond Poincaré, born in 1860, and elected in January, 1913. His official residence is the Élysée Palace, at Paris.

The legislature consists of two houses: the upper, or Senate, sitting in the Palais du Luxembourg, and the lower, or Chamber of Deputies, sitting in the Palais Bourbon. From the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the President usually selects his ministers or secretaries: he may, however, select an officer to be Minister of War, or of Marine, and as a matter of fact, not infrequently does.

The Chamber of Deputies is elected for four years by manhood suffrage; every French citizen twenty-one years of age, not in the military service, and of six months' proved residence in any town or commune, has the right to vote.

The Chamber has over six hundred members. The Senate, three hundred members, is elected for nine years (one-third going out every three years), by an electoral body. Senators and Deputies are paid three thousand dollars a year.

The Government is assisted by the Council of State (*Conseil d'État*), appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. This Council gives opinions in all administrative matters submitted to it by the Government. It

as a court of last resort in administrative suits. Administratively, the territory of France is divided into eighty-seven departments (départements). Each department is headed by a prefect (préfet), and is subdivided into districts (arrondissements), each of which is under a sub-prefect (sous-préfet). The canton is an aggregation of communes (townships), but is not itself a person at law. The unit of self-government is the commune, just mentioned; it has a municipal council, who elect the mayor (maire).

France has 207,054 square miles of territory, and a population (before the war) of roughly 40,000,000.

There is no state religion, but the prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic. Education is controlled by the State. The colonies of France are important; including Algeria and Tunis, they total nearly 4,000,000 square miles, and some 45,000,000 inhabitants. Algeria is regarded not so much as a colony as a part of France.

CHAPTER II

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

MUCH effort is necessary really to learn the French language. But although you may not have time to make this effort, yet recollect that you can accomplish a good deal by trying to learn the pronunciation, set conversations, and lists of the words that you will need. Recollect that in order to make yourself understood, correct grammar, an ample vocabulary, and a knowledge of the finer points are not needed. An officer or soldier who knows a few words and phrases bearing upon his business is far more useful to the Government than if he were ignorant of these words or phrases. For example, if you want bread and go into a bake-shop and say pain (bread), combien? (how much?) you will have got what you want almost as well as if you had been able to run off a regular conversation with the shop-keeper. Moreover, if you make a start, you will find your *stock growing*; the rate at which it grows depends upon your *aptitude*, the amount of time you can spare to learn, and *especially on the resolution*, the will, you show in determining to *learn*. Since your purpose is to make yourself understood

make up your mind to have no false shame about your shortcomings. The French are a polite people and will not make you feel uncomfortable over your mistakes; on the contrary, they will help you, and you will gain confidence as you go on. If at a loss for a word, try the English one; recollect that many words are the same in both languages, especially those ending in -ation and -ance (-ence in English), e.g., nation, nation, indépendance, independence. Do not misunderstand what has been said above in respect of grammar, etc.; if you can do the grammar, so much the better, but if you cannot, go ahead as already suggested. In order to help you, to give you a hold as it were, a few facts, rules, and forms are set out in the following pages. You must understand that these are intended merely as a minimum to help you on, and that only a few of the "high points," as it were, have been touched. Lastly, recollect that in many short simple sentences, the kind you will use, the order of words in French is very much what it is in English.

CHAPTER III

PRONUNCIATION

PRONUNCIATION, of course, is best learned by having a native Frenchman pronounce. However, the following indications will be of service.

VOWELS

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| a | (1) like a in half | e.g., la chasse (hunting) |
| | (2) like a in far | e.g., l'âme (soul) |
| | (3) like a in sofa | e.g., le lac (lake) |
| e | (1) like e in set | e.g., il jette (he throws) |
| | (2) like e in the when we say rapidly "the man" | e.g., mener (to lead) |
| | (this is the so-called mute e) | |

e at the end of a word indicates that the preceding consonant is sounded, e.g., in *grand*, d is not heard, but in the feminine, *grande*, it is.

i like i in pique

e.g., ici (here)

- o (1) somewhat like u in run e.g., il donne (he gives)
 (2) like o in go e.g., nôtre (our, ours)

u like ü in the German
 über; the corners of
 the lips must be
 brought very close to-
 gether, so that the lips
 themselves are much
 rounded. Try to pro-
 nounce shrewd, round-
 ing the lips very closely;
 the sound you will pro-
 duce is like the French
 u

e.g., sur (on)

There are besides the so-called nasal sounds: they are found in un bon vin blanc, a good white wine. In these nasals the n or m must not be pronounced.

am, em, an, en are like haunt, when you leave off h and t.
 om, on are like don't when you leave off d and t.
 ain, aim, ein, eim, im, in are like ant when you leave off t.
 eun, eum, um, un are not unlike grunt when you leave off gr an

é like a in fate	e.g., le péché (sin)
è like e in let, pear	e.g., le père (father)
ê very much like è	e.g., la tête (head)

Vowel compounds are numerous in French; here are main ones:

ai like è (a little less open)	e.g., j'ai, (I have)
au like o in rob	e.g., Paul (proper name)
or, more closed, like o in own	e.g., l'auge (trough)
ei like è	e.g., la peine (pain, trouble)
eu somewhat like e in her	e.g., la peur (fear)
oi (1) somewhat like wa in wagon	e.g., croire (to believe)
(2) somewhat broader like ou in out	e.g., le mois (month)
ou like oo in stool	e.g., roux (reddish)

Finally, combinations like *ill*, *eil*, *ail*, *eille*, etc., are pronounced like *y*, e.g. *fil*le = fi-y(e), *pareil* = parèy; the *y* is of the same value as the *y* of the English word *ay*.

CONSONANTS

Consonants are pronounced very much as they are in English, but:

c (the little mark underneath is the cedilla)	= s in sin
ch	= English sh
g before e and i	is like z in azure
j	like z in azure
gn	like ny in canyon
q	like k
s (1)	at beginning of words is sharp, or sibilant
(2)	between two vowels, like English z in blaze
e.g., la chemise	(shirt)
e.g., la givre	(hoar frost)
e.g., le jour	(day)
e.g., le règne	(reign)
e.g., qui	(who)
e.g., son	(his)
e.g., la rose	(the rose)

As a rule, the last consonant in French words is not pronounced e.g., *sot* (stupid) (pronounced so); sometimes, however, it is; the terminal consonants that are pronounced are those of the word careful. To these, i.e., *c*, *r*, *f*, *l*, must be added final *s*, which is sometimes pronounced.

Get some one who knows French, if there is any such person about, to run over these sounds for you. Pronunciation is a matter of ear, and is hard to reproduce by symbols.

CHAPTER IV

GENDER OF NOUNS

UNFORTUNATELY for beginners, all nouns in French are either masculine or feminine; a few are both. Rules are of very little use here: gender must be learned by observation. If when you learn a word, you will repeat the article with it, you will find that the gender will stick better in your memory. Gender is not always a matter of sex, e.g., *recruit* is *la recrue*, *sentry* is *la sentinelle*.

The following may help :

(1) Are masculine : names of most male beings, titles of males, countries not ending in e, mountains not ending in es, rivers, cardinal points and winds, seasons, months and days of the week, trees and shrubs, metals, weights and measures (metric system).

Recollect that the names of nearly all French rivers ending in e are feminine : la Loire, but le Rhône.

(2) Are feminine : names of most female beings, titles of females, countries ending in e, fruits and flowers, arts and sciences, and trades.

CHAPTER V

THE ARTICLE

THE definite article in French takes a different form according as the noun it determines is masculine or feminine. We have thus :

for the singular masculine le, e.g., le fusil, the gun.

If the word begins with a vowel, or with the so-called mute h¹, the e is elided, and an apostrophe substituted, e.g., l'arsenal, the arsenal, l'homme, the man. But we must say le hamac, the hammock, because this h is not mute.

"Of the," de le, does not exist for words beginning with a consonant or h mute ; we must say du, e.g., du pain (some bread), du hamac (of the hammock). But if the word begins with a vowel or mute h, we use de l', e.g., de l'argent (some) money, de l'homme, of the man. Recollect that du = de le only when le is the article. Le is also a pronoun, meaning him or it ; the pronoun does not contract with de ; thus : je suis heureux de le voir, I am happy to see him.

"To the" is not à le, but au, before a consonant or h not mute, e.g., au drapeau, to the flag ; au havresac, to the knap-

¹h in French is never pronounced : when it does not prevent elision it is called the mute h ; when not mute, it is no more pronounced than if it were, but in this case it does prevent elision. Observation must be practiced to determine the two cases.

sack. Before a vowel or mute h, we have, however, à l', e.g., à l'angle, to the angle; à l'horizon, at the horizon.

Au = à le, only when le is the article; if it is the pronoun (him or it), no contraction takes place with à, thus: j'aime à le faire, I like to do it.

The feminine article is la, e.g., la batterie, the battery. A vowel or mute h cuts la down to l', e.g., l'artillerie, the artillery; l'heure, the hour. The other h restores la, e.g., la hausse, the rear sight.

"Of the" (feminine) is always de la (de l' before vowels and mute h), de la cavalerie, de l'artillerie, de l'heure, de la hausse.

The plural is much simpler; les for both masculine and feminine, whether beginning with vowels, consonants, or with the two h's, e.g., les drapeaux, the flags, les batteries, batteries, les hausses, rear sights, les hamacs, hammocks. "Of the" in the plural is in all cases des, e.g., des chevaux, des heures, des hausses. And similarly of "to the," it is always aux, e.g., aux angles, aux batteries, aux drapeaux.

The article is habitually used before every noun in French. When the article is expressed in English, there is no difficulty. But nouns are frequently used in English with no article or other word. The student must figure out for himself if the statement is general or only refers to a few or a little.

Sacks are heavy.

Les sacs sont lourds.

"Water, water," murmured
the wounded.

"De l'eau, de l'eau," murmu-
raient les blessés.

Give us bread.

Donnez-nous du pain.

We say, "I have (some) money," but the French put it, "J'ai de l'argent," I have of the money. This is the so-called partitive use of the article.

CHAPTER VI

PLURALS AND FEMININES

THE plural of nouns is formed in the vast majority of cases by adding s to the singular, e.g., la grenade, les grenades (the grenade, the grenades). (There are some exceptions: never mind them, except that nouns ending in au, eu, form the plur

by adding x, e.g., le tableau, the picture, les tableaux; and that most nouns ending in al change this to aux for the plural, e.g., le cheval, the horse, les chevaux.)

The feminine of qualifying adjectives is formed by adding e to the masculine, e.g., blessé, m., blessée, f., wounded. Of course if the masculine already ends in e, no change is made to get the feminine. If the masculine ends in a consonant, the addition of e to form the feminine causes the consonant to be heard, e.g., petit, small (pronounced petee; but the feminine petite, is pronounced peteet). Sometimes, in forming the feminine by adding e, the final consonant of the masculine is doubled, e.g., sot, sotté.

Adjectives must agree with their nouns in gender and number; they form the plural like nouns. Examples:

Tous les chevaux de cet es-	All the horses of that troop
cadron sont bruns.	are brown.
Les tranchées de l'ennemi	The trenches of the enemy are
sont profondes.	deep.

Adjectives are compared by the adverb plus for the comparative, and le plus for the superlative, thus:

grand, big; plus grand, bigger; le plus grand, the biggest

CHAPTER VII

PRONOUNS

THIS list of pronouns may seem long to you, but it is indispensable to know something about them:

(a) The personal pronouns are:

	Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Object
Sing.	1st person je, I	me (after verb, moi) me	me (after verb moi) to me
	2d person tu, thou	te (after verb, toi) thee	te (after verb toi) to thee
	[You will never have occasion to use the pronouns of the 2d person singular. They are used in families, by very intimate friends, and by master to servant.]		

PRONOUNS

		Subject	Direct Object	Indirect Obj	
Sing.	{	3d person	il, he elle, she on, (indefinite pronoun)	le, him la, her se, himself, herself, itself	lui, to him, to it se, to himself, herself, etc
		1st person	nous, we	nous, us	nous, to us
		2d person	vous, you	vous, you	vous, to you
Pl.	{	3d person	ils, they (mas.)	les, them (mas. and fem.)	leur, to them (mas. and fem.)
		3d person	elles, they (fem.)	se, themselves	se, to themselves

Examples :

Je vous donne le pistolet.

I give you the pistol.

Donnez-moi votre sabre.

Give me your sword.

Il nous a vus.

He has seen us.

Cachez-vous, voilà un avion qui vient.

Hide yourselves, there is an airplane coming.

Il m'a donné son paquet de pansement.

He has given me his first-aid packet.

On dit que l'ennemi viendra demain.

They say the enemy will come to-morrow.

NOTE. — *me, te, se, le* lose the *e* and substitute an apostrophe before a vowel and *h* mute.

(b) Among the relative pronouns, the important ones are *qui, who, which, that*; *whom* (after a preposition) *que, whom, which, that* *dont, whose, of whom, of which*

(These pronouns are invariable, i.e., same for singular plural, masculine and feminine.)

Examples :

L'officier qui arrive, vient du quartier-général anglais.

The officer who is arriving comes from the English headquarters.

Le sergent que vous connaissez
n'est plus ici.

Le lieutenant dont vous avez
le sifflet, a été blessé hier.

Le général de qui nous parlions
ce matin sort de l'infanterie.

The sergeant whom you know
is no longer here.

The lieutenant whose whistle
you have was wounded
yesterday.

The general of whom we were
speaking this morning comes
from the infantry. (Instead
of de qui, you could also
say dont, duquel, of whom.)

(c) Among interrogative pronouns, the important ones are :

qui? who? whom?
que? what?

Examples :

Qui vive?

Who goes there? (sentry's
challenge)

Que voulez-vous?

What do you want?

Qu'est-ce que vous voulez?

What is it that you want?

Qui avez-vous vu?

Whom did you see?

Interrogative adjectives are

	Singular	Plural	
Mas.	quel?	quels?	} what? which?
Fem.	quelle?	quelles?	

Examples :

Dans quelle batterie avez-vous
servi?

In what battery have you
served?

(d) Demonstrative pronouns :

	Singular	Plural
Mas.	celui, this (one)	ceux, these
Fem.	celle, this (one)	celles, these
Mas.	celui-ci, this one (here)	ceux-ci, these (here)
Fem.	celle-ci, this one (here)	celles-ci, these (here)
Mas.	celui-là, that one (there)	ceux-là, those (there)
Fem.	celle-là, that one (there)	celles-là, those (there)

Demonstrative adjectives :

	Singular	Plural
Mas.	ce (cet)	ces
Fem.	cette	ces

Examples :

ce colonel
(but) cet officier

this colonel
this officer

(Ce becomes cet before a word beginning with a vowel or mute h.)

cette armée
ces généraux
ces officiers
cette compagnie du premier
régiment
Ces batteries ont vu le feu.

this army
these generals
these officers
this company of the first regi-
ment
these batteries have been
under fire (literally, have
seen the fire).

(e) Possessive pronouns :

Mas. singular: mon, ton, son, notre, votre, leur ; my, thy, his,
our, your, their

Fem. singular: ma, sa, ta, notre, votre, leur

Plural of both genders: mes, tes, ses, nos, vos, leurs

Examples :

Mon képi est vieux.
Notre colonel est jeune.
Mes brodequins sont usés.
Nos obus tombent sur l'ennemi.
Leurs canons sont usés.
Leurs grenades sont mauvaises.

My cap is old.
Our colonel is young.
My (soldier) shoes are worn.
Our shells fall on the enemy.
Their guns are worn out.
Their grenades (bombs) are
poor.

Notice that whereas we say in English, his hat, her hat, *according as the owner is a man or woman*, the French say in both cases *son chapeau*.

(f) Miscellaneous :

A thing already identified may be referred to as *il* or *elle*:
"Avez-vous vu mon képi?" (Have you seen my forage cap?)
"Il était ici tout à l'heure." (It was here just now.)

But if it is a question of establishing the identity of an object, *ce* is used: "Qu'avez vous à la main?" (What have you in your hand?) "C'est un casque allemand que j'ai trouvée dans la tranchée ennemie." (It is a German helmet that I found in an enemy trench.)

Ce is used when there is a noun in the predicate even when identity is established and every one knows who or what is under discussion. "C'est le boute-en-train de la compagnie." (He is the life of the company.)

With an adjective in the predicate, use *il* or *elle*. "Laissez-moi voir votre porte-cigarettes. Il est joli." (Let me see, show me, your cigarette-case. It is pretty.)

The two following sentences have no difference in meaning, but each follows the rule just stated :

C'est un Français.

He is a Frenchman.

Il est Français.

He is a Frenchman.

Ce may stand for an idea : "C'est vrai," i.e., All that you have said is true.

Sometimes, when one does not wish to take the trouble to refer to a thing, distinguishing its gender by *il* or *elle*, one may simply say "*ceci*," this; "*cela*," that.

When two conjunctive pronouns¹ come together, the one the third person is placed next to the verb. If both are in the third person, *le*, *la*, *les* precede *lui*, *leur*. Notice the following examples :

Il me le donne.

He gives it to me.

Donnez-le-moi.

Give it to me.

Ne nous le donnez pas.

Do not give it to us.

Il le leur donne.

He gives it to them.

¹ Conjunctive pronouns are those used as subject, object, or in object of an expressed verb, e.g., *je*, *la*, etc. Disjunctive pronouns are not so used, e.g., after a preposition, *pour moi*, for me, or *soif moi*, I am thirsty, I am.

THE VERB

The combinations are given in the table below, for reference or better, to be learned by heart:

All cases except with affirmative imperatives, and coming directly before the verb.

With affirmative imperatives coming directly after the verb with hyphens.

me	{ le la les	nous	{ le la les	{ -le -la -les	{ -moi -la -les	{ -nou
te	{ la les	vous	{ le la les	{ -le -la -les	{ -lui -la -les	{ -leur
le la les	{ lui	le la les	{ leur			

It is necessary to know how to use the pronouns *en* and *they* occur frequently. *En* takes the place of *de* and an object pronoun, referring to a thing. Notice the following examples:

Avez-vous mon rasoir?

J'en ai besoin.

Avez-vous de l'argent?

J'en ai.

Have you my razor? I need it
(have need of it).

Have you any money?

I have (some of it).

Y takes the place of *à* and an object pronoun, referring to a thing, e.g.:

Répondez-vous à la lettre?

J'y ai déjà répondu.

Are you answering the letter

I have already answered it.

CHAPTER VIII

THE VERB

FRENCH verbs are somewhat troublesome. There are four conjugations, characterized by the terminations of the infinitive thus: 1st, *parler*, to speak; 2d, *finir*, to finish; 3d, *recevoir*

¹ Some authorities recognize only three conjugations, considering *ending in -oir* to belong to the second.

to receive; 4th, rendre, to give back. The learning of the verb may be somewhat simplified by recollecting that the majority of verbs are found in the first conjugation and that it is the easiest to learn and to recollect; it contains fewer irregularities than the others. Next, some of the tenses of the verb are comparatively seldom used: for your purposes, this authorizes you to fix your attention upon the other tenses that are in frequent use. In the following forms, all the tenses are given for avoir and être (to have and to be) on account of the importance of these verbs, and of parler, so that you may have a complete model. The remaining forms present, however, only the tenses most frequently used. You need not bother about the second person singular, for you will never have occasion to use it. Another point to recollect is that the terminations of the same tenses of the different conjugations are, in most cases, practically identical — when you have learned one verb, you have less to do to learn a second than you had in learning the first. The irregular verbs conjugated below come up at almost every moment. The list that follows is for reference.

CONJUGATION OF AVOIR = TO HAVE

<i>Present Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Infinitive</i>	
avoir	to have	avoir eu	to have had
<i>Present Participle</i>		<i>Compound of Present Participle</i>	
ayant	having	ayant eu	having had
<i>Past Participle</i>			
eu (m. s.), eue (f. s.), eus (m. pl.), eus (f. pl.), had			

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES		COMPOUND TENSES	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Past Indefinite</i>	
S. J'ai	I have	S. J'ai eu	I have had
Tu as	thou hast	Tu as eu	thou hast had
Il a	he has	Il a eu	he has had
Elle a	she has	Elle a eu	she has had

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

S. On a one has, people
 have

Pl. Nous avons we have
Vous avez you have

Ils ont they have
Elles ont they have

COMPOUND TENSES

Past Indefinite

S. On a eu one has had,
 people
 have had

Pl. Nous avons eu we have had
Vous avez eu you have
 had

Ils ont eu they have
 had
Elles ont eu they have
 had

Imperfect

J'avais I had or I used to
 have

Tu avais thou hadst or
 used to have

Il avait he had or used to
 have

On avait one (people) had
 or used to have

Nous avions we had or used to
 have

Vous aviez you had or used to
 have

Ils avaient they had or used
 to have

Pluperfect

J'avais eu I had had

Tu avais eu thou hadst
 had

Il avait eu he had had

On avait eu one had had

Nous avions eu we had had

Vous aviez eu you had had

Ils avaient eu they had had

Past Definite

J'eus I had
Tu eus thou hadst
Il eut he had

On eut one had
Nous eûmes we had
Vous eûtes you had
Ils eurent they had

Past Anterior

J'eus eu I had had
Tu eus eu thou hadst
 had

Il eut eu he had had
On eut eu one had had

Nous eûmes eu we had had
Vous eûtes eu you had had
Ils eurent eu they had had

SIMPLE TENSES

Future

J'aurai	I shall or will have
Tu auras	thou shalt or wilt have
Il aura	he shall or will have
On aura	one shall or will have
Nous aurons	we shall or will have
Vous aurez	you shall or will have
Ils auront	they shall or will have

COMPOUND TENSES

Future Anterior

J'aurai eu	I shall or have had
Tu auras eu	thou shalt or wilt have had
Il aura eu	he shall or have had
On aura eu	one shall or have had
Nous aurons eu	we shall or have had
Vous aurez eu	you shall or will have
Ils auront eu	they shall or will have

CONDITIONAL

*Present**Past*

		<i>1st Form</i>	<i>2d Form</i>
J'aurais	I should or would have	J'aurais eu	J'eusse eu
Tu aurais	thou shouldst or wouldst have	Tu aurais eu	Tu eusses eu
Il aurait	he should or would have	Il aurait eu	Il eût eu
On aurait	one should or would have	On aurait eu	On eût eu
Nous aurions	we should or would have	Nous aurions eu	Nous eussions eu
Vous auriez	you should or would have	Vous auriez eu	Vous eussiez eu
Ils auraient	they should or would have	Ils auraient eu	Ils eussent eu

IMPERATIVE

Aie	have (thou)
Ayez	have (you)
Ayons	let us <i>or</i> me have

SUBJUNCTIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

e j'aie	that I may have
tu aies	that thou mayest have
il ait	that he may have
on ait	that one may have
nous ayons	that we may have
vous ayez	that you may have
ils aient	that they may have

Imperfect

j'eusse	that I might have
tu eusses	that thou mightest have
il eût	that he might have
on eût	that one might have
nous ussions	that we might have

COMPOUND TENSES

Past

Que j'aie eu	that I may have had
Que tu aies eu	that thou mayest have had
Qu'il ait eu	that he may have had
Qu'on ait eu	that one may have had
Que nous ayons eu	that we may have had
Que vous ayez eu	that you may have had
Qu'ils aient eu	that they may have had

Pluperfect

Que j'eusse eu	that I might have had
Que tu eusses eu	that thou mightest have had
Qu'il eût eu	that he might have had
Qu'on eût eu	that one might have had
Que nous eussions eu	that we might have had

SIMPLE TENSES

Imperfect

Que vous that you might
eussiez have

Qu'ils eussent that they might
have

COMPOUND TENSES

Pluperfect

Que vous that you
eussiez eu might
have had

Qu'ils eussent eu that they
might
have had

CONJUGATION OF ÊTRE = TO BE

Present Infinitive

être to be

Past Infinitive

avoir été to have been

Present Participle

étant being

Compound of Present Participle

ayant été having been

Past Participle

été (invariable) been

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

S. Je suis I am
Tu es thou art

Il est he is
Elle est she is
On est one is, peo-
ple are

COMPOUND TENSES

Past Indefinite

S. J'ai été I have been
Tu as été thou hast
been

Il a été he has been
Elle a été she has been
On a été one has been,
people have
been

Pl. Nous sommes we are

Vous êtes you are

Ils sont they are

Elles sont they are

Pl. Nous avons we have been
été

Vous avez you have been
été

Ils ont été they have
been

Elles ont été they have
been

SIMPLE TENSES

Imperfect

J'étais	I was or used to be
Tu étais	thou wast or used to be
Il était	he was or used to be
On était	one was, used to be, people were, used to be
Nous étions	we were or used to be
Vous étiez	you were or used to be
Ils étaient	they were or used to be

Past Definite

Je fus	I was
Tu fus	thou wast
Il fut	he was
On fut	one was
Nous fûmes	we were
Vous fûtes	you were
Ils furent	they were

Future

Je serai	I shall or will be
Tu seras	thou shalt or wilt be
Il sera	he shall or will be
On sera	one shall or will be

COMPOUND TENSES

Pluperfect

J'avais été	I had been
Tu avais été	thou hadst been
Il avait été	he had been
On avait été	one had been, people had been
Nous avions été	we had been
Vous aviez été	you had been
Ils avaient été	they had been

Past Anterior

J'eus été	I had been
Tu eus été	thou hadst been
Il eut été	he had been
On eut été	one had been
Nous eûmes été	we had been
Vous eûtes été	you had been
Ils eurent été	they had been

Future Anterior

J'aurai été	I shall or will have been
Tu auras été	thou shalt or wilt have been
Il aura été	he shall or will have been
On aura été	one shall or will have been

SIMPLE TENSES

*Future*Nous serons we shall *or* will beVous serez you shall *or* will
beIls seront they shall *or* will
be

COMPOUND TENSES

*Future Anterior*Nous aurons été we shall *or* will
have beenVous aurez été you shall *or*
will have
beenIls auront été they shall *or*
will have
been

CONDITIONAL

*Present**Past**1st Form**2d Form*Je serais I should *or* would
beTu serais thou shouldst *or*
wouldst beIl serait he should *or*
would beOn serait one should *or*
would beNous serions we should *or*
would beVous seriez you should *or*
would beIls seraient they should *or*
would beJ'aurais été I should *or* would have been
Tu aurais été Tu eusses été
thou shouldst *or* wouldst have
beenIl aurait été Il eût été
he should *or* would have beenOn aurait été On eût été
one should *or* would have beenNous aurions Nous eussions
été étéwe should *or* would have been
Vous auriez Vous eussiez
été étéyou should *or* would have been
Ils auraient été Ils eussent ététhey should *or* would have been

IMPERATIVE

Sois	be (thou)
Soyez	be (you)
Soyons	let us <i>or</i> me be

SUBJUNCTIVE

PLE TENSES

COMPOUND TENSES

*Present**Past*

that I may be	Que j'aie été	that I may have been
that thou mayest be	Que tu aies été	that thou mayest have been
that he may be	Qu'il ait été	that he may have been
that one may be	Qu'on ait été	that one may have been
ayons that we may be	Que nous ayons été	that we may have been
oyez that you may be	Que vous ayez été	that you may have been
it that they may be	Qu'ils aient été	that they may have been

*Imperfect**Pluperfect*

ie that I might be	Que j'eusse été	that I might have been
ses that thou mightest be	Que tu eusses été	that thou mightest have been
that he might be	Qu'il eût été	that he might have been
that one might be	Qu'on eût été	that one might have been
ussions that we might be	Que nous eussions été	that we might have been
ussiez that you might be	Que vous eussiez été	that you might have been
nt that they might be	Qu'ils eussent été	that they might have been

FIRST CONJUGATION ENDING IN ER

PARLER = TO SPEAK

<i>Present Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Infinitive</i>	
parler	to speak	avoir parlé	to have spoken

<i>Present Participle</i>		<i>Compound of Present Participle</i>	
parlant	speaking	ayant parlé	having spoken

Past Participle

Parlé (m. s.), parlée (f. s.), parlés (m. pl.), parlées (f. pl.), spoken

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

Je parle	I speak or I am speaking
Tu parles	thou speakest or thou art speaking
Il parle	he speaks or he is speaking
Elle parle	she speaks or she is speaking
On parle	one speaks or one is speaking
Nous parlons	we speak or we are speaking
Vous parlez	you speak or you are speaking
Ils parlent	they speak or they are speaking
Elles parlent	they speak or they are speaking

COMPOUND TENSES

Past Indefinite

J'ai parlé	I have spoken
Tu as parlé	thou hast spoken
Il a parlé	he has spoken
Elle a parlé	she has spoken
On a parlé	one has spoken
Nous avons parlé	we have spoken
Vous avez parlé	you have spoken
Ils ont parlé	they have spoken
Elles ont parlé	they have spoken

SIMPLE TENSES

Imperfect

Je parlais	I was speaking, used to speak
Tu parlais	thou wast speak- ing, used to speak
Il parlait	he was speaking, used to speak
On parlait	one was speak- ing, used to speak
Nous parlions	we were speak- ing, used to speak
Vous parliez	you were speak- ing, used to speak
Ils parlaient	they were speak- ing, used to speak

Past Definite

Je parlai	I spoke
Tu parlas	thou spokest
Il parla	he spoke
On parla	one spoke
Nous parlâmes	we spoke
Vous parlâtes	you spoke
Ils parlèrent	they spoke

Future

Je parlerai	I shall or will speak
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COMPOUND TENSES

Pluperfect

J'avais parlé	I had spoken
Tu avais parlé	thou hadst spoken
Il avait parlé,	he had spoken
On avait parlé	one had spoken
Nous avions parlé	we had spoken
Vous aviez parlé	you had spoken
Ils avaient parlé	they had spoken

Past Anterior

J'eus parlé	I had spoken
Tu eus parlé	thou hadst spoken
Il eut parlé	he had spoken
On eut parlé	one had spoken
Nous eûmes parlé	we had spoken
Vous eûtes parlé	you had spoken
Ils eurent parlé	they had spoken

Future Anterior

J'aurai parlé	I shall or will have spoke
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SIMPLE TENSES

Future

Tu parleras	thou shalt or wilt speak
Il parlera	he shall or will speak
On parlera	one shall or will speak
Nous parlerons	we shall or will speak
Vous parlerez	you shall or will speak
Ils parleront	they shall or will speak

COMPOUND TENSES

Future Anterior

Tu auras parlé	thou shalt or wilt have spoken
Il aura parlé	he shall or will have spoken
On aura parlé	one shall or will have spoken
Nous aurons parlé	we shall or will have spoken
Vous aurez parlé	you shall or will have spoken
Ils auront parlé	they shall or will have spoken

CONDITIONAL

*Present**Past*

		1st Form	2d Form
Je parlerais	I should or would speak	J'aurais parlé I should or would have spoken	J'eusse parlé
Tu parlerais	thou shouldst or wouldst speak	Tu aurais parlé thou shouldst or wouldst have spoken	Tu eusses parlé
Il parlerait	he should or would speak	Il aurait parlé he should or would have spoken	Il eût parlé
On parlerait	one should or would speak	On aurait parlé one should or would have spoken	On eût parlé
Nous parlerions	we should or would speak	Nous aurions parlé we should or would have spoken	Nous eussions parlé
Vous parleriez	you should or would speak	Vous auriez parlé you should or would have spoken	Vous eussiez parlé
Ils parleraient	they should or would speak	Ils auraient parlé they should or would have spoken	Ils eussent parlé

IMPERATIVE

Parle	speak (thou)
Parlez	speak (you)
Parlons	let us <i>or</i> me speak

SUBJUNCTIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

Que je parle	that I may speak
Que tu parles	that thou mayest speak
Qu'il parle	that he may speak
Qu'on parle	that one may speak
Que nous parlions	that we may speak
Que vous parliez	that you may speak
Qu'ils parlent	that they may speak

Imperfect

Que je parlasse	that I might speak
Que tu par- lasses	that thou mightest speak
Qu'il parlât	that he might speak
Qu'on parlât	that one might speak

COMPOUND TENSES

Past

Que j'aie parlé	that I may have spoken
Que tu aies parlé	that thou mayest have spoken
Qu'il ait parlé	that he may have spoken
Qu'on ait parlé	that one may have spoken
Que nous ayons parlé	that we may have spoken
Que vous ayez parlé	that you may have spoken
Qu'ils aient parlé	that they may have spoken

Pluperfect

Que j'eusse parlé	that I might have spoken
Que tu eusses parlé	that thou mightest have spoken
Qu'il eût parlé	that he might have spoken
Qu'on eût parlé	that one might have spoken

SIMPLE TENSES

Imperfect

Que nous parlassions	that we might speak
Que vous parlassiez	that you might speak
Qu'ils par- lassent	that they might speak

COMPOUND TENSES

Pluperfect

Que nous eus- sions parlé	that we might have spoken
Que vous eus- siez parlé	that you might have spoken
Qu'ils eussent parlé	that they might have spoken

The verb *parler* used intransitively means *to speak, talk*.

Je parlais à mon lieutenant. I was speaking to my lieutenant.
Nous parlions de mon capitaine. We were talking of my captain.

Before an infinitive, *parler* requires *de*.

Ils parlent de quitter le quartier. They are talking of leaving the barracks.

NOTE. — If the meaning is *in order to*, or *for the purpose of*, *pour* is used before the infinitive.

Il parle beaucoup pour gagner du temps. He is talking a great deal to (in order to) gain time.

TABLE OF ORTHOGRAPHIC CHANGES

In French a number of verbs, in certain tenses, require a change of spelling either to maintain the same sound throughout for the stem vowel (which is the vowel in the last syllable of the stem), or to avoid a non-euphonious combination or the possibility of an incorrect pronunciation.

Such verbs are not irregular, but are classified as verbs having orthographical peculiarities.

The following table indicates these changes.

Verbs in which changes are made

1. Verbs in **-cer** require cedilla under the **c**, before **a** or **o**.
2. Verbs in **-ger** require **e** inserted after **g**, before **a** or **o**.
3. Verbs in **-oyer** change **y** to **i** before **e** mute.
4. Verbs in **-uyer** change **y** to **i** before **e** mute.
5. Verbs with **e** mute as stem vowel, like **mener**, **lever**, etc. (except verbs in **-eler** and **-eter**), take the grave accent over the stem vowel before **e** mute.
6. Most verbs in **-eler** double the **l** before **e** mute.
7. Most verbs in **-eter** double the **t** before **e** mute.
8. Verbs with stem vowel **e** acute followed by consonant, like **révéler**, change acute accent to grave before **e**, **es**, **ent**, except in the fut. and the cond.
9. Verbs in **-ayer** preferably retain the **y** throughout; but may change **y** into **i** in
(Poets change the **ye** to **i** in fut. and pres. cond.).
10. Verbs in **-eyer** are like those in **-ayer** (except *grasseyer*, always unchanged).

Tenses in which changes occur

Pres. part.
 1st pers. pl., pres. ind.
 All pers. sing., 3d pl., impf. ind.
 Past def. throughout, except 3d pl.
 1st pers. pl., imper.
 Impf. subj. throughout.

All pers. sing., 3d pers. pl., pres. indic.
 Fut. throughout.
 Pres. cond. throughout.
 2d and 3d pers. sing., 3d pers. pl. of imper.
 All pers. sing., 3d pl. pers. subj.

All pers. sing., 3d pl., pres. ind.
 2d and 3d sing., 3d pl., imper.
 All sing., 3d pl., pres. subj.

(Optional change)

3d sing. and 3d pl., pres. ind.
 Fut. throughout.
 Pres. cond. throughout.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 11. The verb arguer takes two dots over e or i whenever one of them follows the u in conjugation. | } | All sing., 3d pl., pres. ind.
1st and 2d pl., impf. ind.
Fut. throughout.
Pres. cond. throughout.
2d and 3d sing., 3d pl., imper.
Pres. subj. throughout. |
| 12. The verbs jouer and tuer are written by some grammarians with a diæresis over the i in the terminations of | } | 1st and 2d pl., impf. ind.
1st and 2d pl., pres. subj. |

SECOND CONJUGATION ENDING IN IR

FINIR = TO FINISH

<i>Present Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Infinitive</i>	
finir	to finish	avoir fini	to have finished

<i>Present Participle</i>		<i>Compound of Present Participle</i>	
finissant	finishing	ayant fini	having finished

Past Participle
fini (*m. s.*), **finie** (*f. s.*), **finis** (*m. pl.*), **finies** (*f. pl.*), finished

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE		CONDITIONAL	
	<i>Present</i>		<i>Present</i>
Je finis	I finish or I am finishing	Je finirais	I should or would finish
Tu finis	thou finishest or thou art finishing	Tu finirais	thou shouldst or wouldst finish
Il finit	he finishes or he is finishing	Il finirait	he should or would finish
Nous finissons	we finish or we are finishing	Nous finirions	we should or would finish

INDICATIVE

Present

Vous finissez you finish *or* you
are finishing
Ils finissent they finish *or*
they are fin-
ishing

Imperfect

Je finissais I was finishing *or* I
used to finish
Tu finissais thou wast finishing
or thou usedst to
finish
Il finissait he was finishing *or*
he used to finish
Nous finis- we were finishing *or*
sions we used to finish
Vous finis- you were finishing
siez *or* you used to
finish
Ils finis- they were finishing
saient *or* they used to
finish

Past Definite

Je finis I finished
Tu finis thou finishedst
Il finit he finished
Nous finîmes we finished
Vous finîtes you finished
Ils finirent they finished

CONDITIONAL

Present

Vous finiriez you should *or*
would finish
Ils finiraient they should *or*
would finish

IMPERATIVE

Finis finish (thou)
Finissez finish (you)
Finissons let us finish, let me
finish

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je finisse that I may
finish
Que tu finisses that thou
mayest finish
Qu'il finisse that he may
finish
Que nous finis- that we may
sions finish
Que vous finis- that you may
siez finish
Qu'ils finissent that they may
finish

INDICATIVE

Future

Je finirai	I shall or will finish
Tu finiras	thou shalt or wilt finish
Il finira	he shall or will finish
Nous finirons	we shall or will finish
Vous finirez	you shall or will finish
Ils finiront	they shall or will finish

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai fini,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais fini,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Pluperfect
J'avais fini,
etc.

Que j'aie fini,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurai fini,
etc.

NOTE. — The regular verbs of this conjugation follow the model above: there are others that omit, so to say, the -iss- thus, *mentir* forms *je mentais* and not *mentissais*.

THIRD CONJUGATION ENDING IN OIR

RECEVOIR = TO RECEIVE

Present Infinitive
recevoir to receive

Past Infinitive
avoir reçu to have received

<i>Present Participle</i>		<i>Compound of Present Participle</i>	
recevant	receiving	ayant reçu	having received

Past Participle

reçu (m. s.), reçue (f. s.), reçus (m. pl.), reçues (f. pl.) received

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE		CONDITIONAL	
<i>Present</i>		<i>Present</i>	
Je reçois	I receive <i>or</i> I am receiving	Je recevrais	I should <i>or</i> would receive
Tu reçois	thou receivest <i>or</i> thou are receiving		
Il reçoit	he receives <i>or</i> he is receiving	Tu recevrais	thou shouldst <i>or</i> wouldst receive
		Il recevrait	he should <i>or</i> would receive
Nous recevons	we receive <i>or</i> we are receiving	Nous recevriions	we should <i>or</i> would receive
Vous recevez	you receive <i>or</i> you are receiving	Vous recevriez	you should <i>or</i> would receive
Ils reçoivent	they receive <i>or</i> they are receiving	Ils recevraient	they should <i>or</i> would receive

Imperfect

Je recevais	I was receiving <i>or</i> I used to receive
Tu recevais	thou wast receiving <i>or</i> thou usedst to receive

INDICATIVE

Imperfect

Il recevait he was receiving
or he used to
receive

Nous recevions we were receiving
or we used to
receive

Vous receviez you were receiving
or you used to
receive

Ils recevaient they were receiving
or they used
to receive

Past Definite

Je reçus I received

Tu reçus thou receivedst

Il reçut he received

Nous reçûmes we received

Vous reçûtes you received

Ils reçurent they received

Future

Je recevrai I shall or will
receive

Tu recevras thou shalt or
wilt receive

Il recevra he shall or will
receive

Nous recevrons we shall or will
receive

Vous recevrez you shall or
will receive

Ils recevront they shall or
will receive

IMPERATIVE

Reçois receive (thou)

Recevons let us receive

Recevez receive (you)

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je reçoive that I
may receive

Que tu reçoives that thou
may receive

Qu'il reçoive that he
may receive

Que nous recevions that we
may receive

Que vous receviez that you
may receive

Qu'ils reçoivent that they
may receive

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

*J'ai reçu,
etc.*

CONDITIONAL

Past

*J'aurais reçu,
etc.*

INDICATIVE

Pluperfect
J'avais reçu,
etc.

Future Anterior
J'aurais reçu,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present
Que j'aie reçu,
etc.

FOURTH CONJUGATION ENDING IN RE
RENDRE = TO RENDER, TO GIVE BACK

Present Infinitive
rendre to render

Past Infinitive
avoir rendu to have rendered

Present Participle
rendant rendering

Compound of Present Participle
ayant rendu having rendered

Past Participle
rendu (m. s.), rendue (f. s.), rendus (m. pl.), rendues (f. pl.),
rendered

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je rends I render or
I am rendering
Tu rends thou render-
est or thou
art render-
ing
Il rend he renders or
he is render-
ing

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je rendrais I should or
would render
Tu rendrais thou shouldst
or wouldst
render
Il rendrait he should or
would render
Nous rendrions we should or
would render
Vous rendriez you should or
would render

INDICATIVE

Present

Nous rendons	we render <i>or</i> we are rendering
Vous rendez	you render <i>or</i> you are rendering
Ils rendent	they render <i>or</i> they are rendering

Imperfect

Je rendais	I was rendering <i>or</i> I used to render
Tu rendais	thou wast rendering <i>or</i> thou usedst to render
Il rendait	he was rendering <i>or</i> he used to render
Nous rendions	we were rendering <i>or</i> we used to render
Vous rendiez	you were rendering <i>or</i> you used to render
Ils rendaient	they were rendering <i>or</i> they used to render

Past Definite

Je rendis	I rendered
Tu rendis	thou renderedst
Il rendit	he rendered
Nous rendîmes	we rendered
Vous rendîtes	you rendered
Ils rendirent	they rendered

CONDITIONAL

Present

Ils rendraient	they should would r
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IMPERATIVE

Rends	render (thou)
Rendez	render (you)
Rendons	let us <i>or</i> me render

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je rende	that I render
Que tu rendes	that thou est rend
Qu'il rende	that he render
Que nous rendions	that we render
Que vous rendiez	that you render
Qu'ils rendent	that they render

INDICATIVE

Future

Je rendrai	I shall <i>or</i> will render
Tu rendras	thou shalt <i>or</i> wilt render
Il rendra	he shall <i>or</i> will render
Nous rendrons	we shall <i>or</i> will render
Vous rendrez	you shall <i>or</i> will render
Ils rendront	they shall <i>or</i> will render

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai rendu,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'avais rendu,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurai rendu,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais rendu,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que j'aie rendu,
etc.

ALLER = TO GO

Present Infinitive

Aller to go

Present Participle

Allant going

Past Infinitive

Être allé to have gone

Compound Past Participle

Étant allé having gone

Past Participle

Allé (m. s.), allés (m. pl.), allée (f. s.), allées (f. pl.), gone

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je vais	I go or I am going
Tu vas	thou goest or thou art going
Il va	he goes or he is going
Nous allons	we go or we are going
Vous allez	you go or you are going
Ils vont	they go or they are going

Imperfect

J'allais	I was going
Tu allais	thou wast going
Il allait	he was going
Nous allions	we were going
Vous alliez	you were going
Ils allaient	they were going

Past Definite

J'allai	I went
Tu allas	thou wentest
Il alla	he went
Nous allâmes	we went
Vous allâtes	you went
Ils allèrent	they went

Future

J'irai	I shall go
Tu iras	thou wilt go
Il ira	he will go
Nous irons	we shall go
Vous irez	you will go
Ils iront	they will go

CONDITIONAL

Present

J'irais	I should go
Tu irais	thou wouldst go
Il irait	he would go
Nous irions	we should go
Vous iriez	you would go
Ils iraient	they would go

IMPERATIVE

Va	go (thou)
Allez	go (you)
Allons	let us (me) go

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que j'aile	that I may go
Que tu ailles	that thou mayest go
Qu'il aille	that he may go
Que nous allions	that we may go
Que vous alliez	that you may go
Qu'ils aillent	that they may go

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

Je suis allé,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'étais allé,
etc.

Future Anterior

Je serai allé,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

Je serais allé,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que je sois allé,
etc.

Aller requires no preposition before the infinitive: Je vais dormir, *I am going to sleep.*

VENIR - TO COME

Present Infinitive

venir to come

Past Infinitive

être venu to have come

Present Participle

venant coming

Compound Past Participle

étant venu having come

Past Participle

venu (*m. s.*), venue (*f. s.*), venus (*m. pl.*), venues (*f. pl.*), come

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je viens I come
Tu viens thou comest
Il vient he comes

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je viendrais I should come
Tu viendrais thou wouldst
come

INDICATIVE

Present

Nous venons we come
 Vous venez you come
 Ils viennent they come

Imperfect

Je venais I was coming
 Tu venais thou wast coming
 Il venait he was coming
 Nous venions we were coming
 Vous veniez you were coming
 Ils venaient they were coming

Past Definite

Je vins I came
 Tu vins thou camest
 Il vint he came
 Nous vinmes we came
 Vous vîntes you came
 Ils vinrent they came

Future

Je viendrai I shall come
 Tu viendras thou wilt come
 Il viendra he will come
 Nous viendrons we shall come
 Vous viendrez you will come
 Ils viendront they will come

CONDITIONAL

Present

Il viendrait he would come
 Nous viendrions we should come
 Vous viendriez you would come
 Ils viendraient they would come

IMPERATIVE

Viens come (thou)
 Venez come (you)
 Venons let us come

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je vienne that I may come
 Que tu viennes that thou mayest come
 Qu'il vienne that he may come
 Que nous venions that we may come
 Que vous veniez that you may come
 Qu'ils viennent that they may come

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

Je suis venu,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

Je serais venu,
etc.

THE VERB

4

INDICATIVE

Pluperfect

J'étais venu,
etc.

Future Anterior

Je serai venu,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que je sois venu,
etc.

Venir de means " to have just " done a thing ; thus :

Je viens d'arriver, *I have just come.*

Je venais d'arriver, *I had just come.*

Venir de is used in this way only in the present and in the imperfect of the indicative.

PRENDRE = TO TAKE

The **n** of verbs like **prendre** is doubled before the *mute* terminations, **e**, **es**, **ent**.

Present Infinitive

prendre to take

Past Infinitive

avoir pris to have taken

Present Participle

prenant taking

Compound Past Participle

ayant pris having taken

Past Participle

pris (*m. s.*), **prise** (*f. s.*), **pris** (*m. pl.*), **prises** (*f. pl.*), take

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je prends	I take
Tu prends	thou takest
Il prend	he takes
Nous prenons	we take
Vous prenez	you take
Ils prennent	they take

Imperfect

Je prenais	I was taking
Tu prenais	thou wast tak- ing
Il prenait	he was taking
Nous prenions	we were taking
Vous preniez	you were taking
Ils prenaient	they were tak- ing

Past Definite

Je pris	I took
Tu pris	thou tookest
Il prit	he took
Nous primes	we took
Vous prites	you took
Ils prirent	they took

Future

Je prendrai	I shall take
Tu prendras	thou wilt take
Il prendra	he will take
Nous prendrons	we shall take
Vous prendrez	you will take
Ils prendront	they will take

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je prendrais	I should take
Tu prendrais	thou wouldst take
Il prendrait	he would take
Nous prendrions	we should take
Vous prendriez	you would take
Ils prendraient	they would take

IMPERATIVE

Prends	take (thou)
Prenez	take (you)
Prenons	let us take

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je prenne	that I may take
Que tu prennes	that thou mayest take
Qu'il prenne	that he may take
Que nous prenions	that we may take
Que vous preniez	that you may take
Qu'ils prennent	that they may take

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai pris,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'avais pris,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurai pris,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais pris,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que j'aie pris,
etc.

POUVOIR = CAN, TO BE ABLE

Present Infinitive

pouvoir to be able

Past Infinitive

avoir pu to have been able

Present Participle

pouvant being able

Compound Past Participle

ayant pu having been able

Past Participle

pu (*invariable*), been able

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je puis or I am able
je peux
Tu peux thou art able
Il peut he is able
Nous pouvons we are able
Vous pouvez you are able
Ils peuvent they are able

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je pourrais I should be able
Tu pourrais thou wouldst be able
Il pourrait he would be able

INDICATIVE

Imperfect

Je pouvais	I was able
Tu pouvais	thou wast able
Il pouvait	he was able
Nous pouvions	we were able
Vous pouviez	you were able
Ils pouvaient	they were able

Past Definite

Je pus	I was able
Tu pus	thou wast able
Il put	he was able
Nous pûmes	we were able
Vous pûtes	you were able
Ils purent	they were able

Future

Je pourrai	I shall be able
Tu pourras	thou wilt be able
Il pourra	he will be able
Nous pourrons	we shall be able
Vous pourrez	you will be able
Ils pourront	they will be able

CONDITIONAL

Present

Nous pourrions	we should be able
Vous pourriez	you would be able
Ils pourraient	they would be able

(No Imperative)

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je puisse	that I may be able
Que tu puisses	that thou mayest be able
Qu'il puisse	that he may be able
Que nous puissions	that we may be able
Que vous puissiez	that you may be able
Qu'ils puissent	that they may be able

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai pu,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'avais pu,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurai pu,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais pu,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que j'aie pu,
etc.

SAVOIR = TO KNOW

<i>Present Infinitive</i>		<i>Past Infinitive</i>	
savoir	to know	avoir su	to have known

<i>Present Participle</i>		<i>Compound Past Participle</i>	
sachant	knowing	ayant su	having known

<i>Past Participle</i>			
su	(m. s.),	sue	(f. s.),
sus	(m. pl.),	sues	(f. pl.),
known			

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je sais	I know
Tu sais	thou knowest
Il sait	he knows
Nous savons	we know
Vous savez	you know
Ils savent	they know

Imperfect

Je savais	I was knowing
Tu savais	thou wast know- ing
Il savait	he was knowing
Nous savions	we were knowing
Vous saviez	you were know- ing
Ils savaient	they were know- ing

Past Definite

Je sus	I knew
Tu sus	thou knewest
Il sut	he knew

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je saurais	I should know
Tu saurais	thou wouldst know
Il saurait	he would know
Nous saurions	we should know
Vous sauriez	you would know
Ils sauraient	they would know

IMPERATIVE

Sache	know (thou)
Sachez	know (you)
Sachons	let us know

INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Past Definite</i>	<i>Present</i>
Nous sîmes we knew Vous sîtes you knew Ils surent they knew	Que je sache that I know Que tu saches that thou knowest Qu'il sache that he know Que nous sachions that we know Que vous sachiez that you know Qu'ils sachent that they know
<i>Future</i>	
Je saurai I shall know Tu sauras thou wilt know Il saura he will know Nous saurons we shall know Vous saurez you will know Ils sauront they will know	

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE	CONDITIONAL
<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Past</i>
J'ai su, <i>etc.</i>	J'aurais su, <i>etc.</i>
<i>Pluperfect</i>	
J'avais su, <i>etc.</i>	
<i>Future Anterior</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE
J'aurai su, <i>etc.</i>	<i>Past</i>
	Que j'aie su, <i>etc.</i>

Savoir calls for no preposition before an infinitive:

Je sais monter a cheval. *I know how to ride.*

Notice the following:

Savez-vous nager? *Can you swim?*
Je sais ma leçon. *I know my lesson.*

but:

Je connais le capitaine. *I know the captain.*

VOIR = TO SEE

<i>Present Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Infinitive</i>
voir to see	avoir vu to have seen

<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Compound Past Participle</i>
voyant seeing	ayant vu having seen

Past Participle
vu (*m. s.*), **vue** (*f. s.*), **vus** (*m. pl.*), **vues** (*f. pl.*), seen

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je vois	I see
Tu vois	thou seest
Il voit	he sees
Nous voyons	we see
Nous voyez	you see
Ils voient	they see

Imperfect

Je voyais	I was seeing
Tu voyais	thou wast seeing
Il voyait	he was seeing
Nous voyions	we were seeing
Vous voyiez	you were seeing
Ils voyaient	they were seeing

Past Definite

Je vis	I saw
Tu vis	thou sawest
Il vit	he saw
Nous vîmes	we saw
Vous vîtes	you saw
Ils virent	they saw

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je verrais	I should see
Tu verrais	thou wouldst see
Il verrait	he would see
Nous verrions	we would see
Vous verriez	you would see
Ils verraient	they would see

IMPERATIVE

Vois	see (thou)
Voyez	see (you)
Voyons	let us see

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je voie	that I may see
Que tu voies	that thou mayest see
Qu'il voie	that he may see

INDICATIVE

Future

Je verrai	I shall see
Tu verras	thou wilt see
Il verra	he will see
Nous verrons	we shall see
Vous verrez	you will see
Ils verront	they will see

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que nous voyions	that we may see
Que vous voyiez	that you may see
Qu'ils voient	that they may see

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai vu,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais vu,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'avais vu,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que j'aie vu,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurai vu,
etc.

VOULOIR = TO WILL, TO BE WILLING, TO WISH

Present Infinitive

vouloir to wish

Past Infinitive

avoir voulu to have wished

Present Participle

voulant wishing

Compound Past Participle

ayant voulu having wished

Past Participle

voulu (m. s.), voulue (f. s.), voulus (m. pl.), voulues (f. pl.), wished

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Present

Je veux	I wish
Tu veux	thou wishest
On veut	one wishes
Nous voulons	we wish
Vous voulez	you wish
Ils veulent	they wish

Imperfect

Je voulais	I was wishing
Tu voulais	thou wast wishing
Il voulait	he was wishing
Nous voulions	we were wishing
Vous vouliez	you were wishing
Ils voulaient	they were wishing

Past Definite

Je voulus	I wished
Tu voulus	thou wishedst
Il voulut	he wished
Nous voulûmes	we wished
Vous voulûtes	you wished
Ils voulurent	they wished

Future

Je voudrai	I shall wish
Tu voudras	thou wilt wish
Il voudra	he will wish
Nous voudrons	we shall wish
Vous voudrez	you will wish
Ils voudront	they will wish

E

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je voudrais	I should wish
Tu voudrais	thou wouldst wish
Il voudrait	he would wish
Nous voudrions	we should wish
Vous voudriez	you would wish
Ils voudraient	they would wish

IMPERATIVE

Veuille, veux	wish (thou)
Veuiliez, voulez	wish (you)
Veillons, voulons	let us wish

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je veuille	that I may wish
Que tu veuilles	that thou mayest wish
Qu'il veuille	that he may wish
Que nous voulions	that we may wish
Que vous vouliez	that you may wish
Qu'ils veuillent	that they may wish

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE	CONDITIONAL
<i>Past Indefinite</i>	<i>Past</i>
J'ai voulu, <i>etc.</i>	J'aurai voulu, <i>etc.</i>
<i>Pluperfect</i>	SUBJUNCTIVE
J'avais voulu, <i>etc.</i>	<i>Past</i>
<i>Future Anterior</i>	Que j'aie voulu, <i>etc.</i>
J'aurai voulu, <i>etc.</i>	

Je veux que vous le fassiez, is literally "I wish that you it," but in reality is a peremptory order. Avoid using *je ve que*, *etc.*, unless the occasion calls for it. The imperative forms **veux, voulez, voulons**, you will never use. **Veillez** is formula of politeness, like our *please*; **Veillez me prêter votre livre**, *Be so good as to lend me your book*. You could of course say **prêtez-moi votre livre**, but you will do well to use **veuill**

FAIRE = TO DO, TO MAKE

<i>Present Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Infinitive</i>
faire to do	avoir fait to have done
<i>Present Participle</i>	<i>Compound Past Participle</i>
faisant doing	ayant fait having done
<i>Past Participle</i>	

fait (m. s.), faite (f. s.), faits (m. pl.), faites (f. pl.), done

SIMPLE TENSES

INDICATIVE

Je fais	I do
Tu fais	thou doest
Il fait	he does
Nous faisons	we do
Vous faites	you do
Ils font	they do

Imperfect

Je faisais	I was doing
Tu faisais	thou wast doing
Il faisait	he was doing
Nous faisions	we were doing
Vous faisiez	you were doing
Ils faisaient	they were doing

Past Definite

Je fis	I did
Tu fis	thou didst
Il fit	he did
Nous fîmes	we did
Vous fîtes	you did
Ils firent	they did

Future

Je ferai	I shall do
Tu feras	thou wilt do
Il fera	he will do
On fera	one will do
Nous ferons	we shall do
Vous ferez	you will do
Ils feront	they will do

CONDITIONAL

Present

Je ferais	I should do
Tu ferais	thou wouldst do
Il ferait	he would do
Nous ferions	we should do
Vous feriez	you would do
Ils feraient	they would do

IMPERATIVE

Fais	do (thou)
Faites	do (you)
Faisons	let us (me) do

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je fasse	that I may do
Que tu fasses	that thou mayest do
Qu'il fasse	that he may do
Qu'on fasse	that one may do
Que nous fassions	that we may do
Que vous fassiez	that you may do
Qu'ils fassent	that they may do

WAR FRENCH

COMPOUND TENSES

INDICATIVE

Past Indefinite

J'ai fait,
etc.

Pluperfect

J'avais fait,
etc.

Future Anterior

J'aurais fait,
etc.

CONDITIONAL

Past

J'aurais fait,
etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE

Past

Que j'aie fait,
etc.

SE LAVER = TO WASH ONE'S SELF

Present Infinitive

Se laver to wash one's self

Past Infinitive

S'être lavé to have washed
one's self

Present Participle

Se lavant washing one's self

Compound Past Participle

S'étant lavé having washed
one's self

Past Participle

Lavé (*m. s.*), lavée (*f. s.*), lavés (*m. pl.*), lavées (*f. pl.*), washed

INDICATIVE

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

Je me lave I wash myself
Tu te laves thou washest thy-
self
Il se lave he washes himself

COMPOUND TENSES

Past Indefinite

Je me suis lavé I have washed
myself
Tu t'es lavé thou hast
washed thy-
self

SIMPLE TENSES

Present

On se lave	one (people)	washes himself
		(themselves)
Nous nous lavons	we	wash ourselves
Vous vous lavez	you	wash yourselves
Ils se lavent	they	wash themselves

Imperfect

Je me lavais	I	was washing myself
Tu te lavais	thou	wast washing thyself
Il se lavait	he	was washing himself
Nous nous lavions	we	were washing ourselves
Vous vous laviez	you	were washing yourselves
Ils se lavaient	they	were washing themselves

Future

Je me laverai	I	shall wash myself
Tu te laveras	thou	wilt wash thyself
Il se lavera	he	will wash himself
Nous nous laverons	we	shall wash ourselves
Vous vous laverez	you	will wash yourselves
Ils se laveront	they	will wash themselves

COMPOUND TENSES

Past Indefinite

Il s'est lavé	he	has washed himself
Nous nous sommes lavés	we	have washed ourselves
Vous vous êtes lavés	you	have washed yourselves
Ils se sont lavés	they	have washed themselves

Pluperfect

Je m'étais lavé	I	had washed myself
Tu t'étais lavé	thou	hadst washed thyself
Il s'était lavé	he	had washed himself
Nous nous étions lavés	we	had washed ourselves
Vous vous étiez lavés	you	had washed yourselves
Ils s'étaient lavés	they	had washed themselves

Future Anterior

Je me serai lavé	I	shall have washed myself
Tu te seras lavé	thou	wilt have washed thyself

COMPOUND TENSES

Future Anterior

Il se sera lavé	he will have washed himself
Nous nous serons lavés	we shall have washed ourselves
Vous vous serez lavés	you will have washed yourselves
Ils se seront lavés	they will have washed themselves

CONDITIONAL

*Present**Past**1st Form**2d Form*

Je me laverais	I should wash myself
Tu te laverais	thou wouldst wash thyself
Il se laverait	he would wash himself
Nous nous laverions	we should wash ourselves
Vous vous laveriez	you would wash yourselves
Ils se laveraient	they would wash themselves

Je me serais lavé	Je me fusse lavé
I should have washed myself	I should have washed myself
Tu te serais lavé	Tu te fusses lavé
thou wouldst have washed thyself	thou wouldst have washed thyself
Il se serait lavé	Il se fut lavé
he would have washed himself	he would have washed himself
Nous nous serions lavés	Nous nous fussions lavés
we should have washed ourselves	we should have washed ourselves
Vous vous seriez lavés	Vous vous fussiez lavés
you would have washed yourselves	you would have washed yourselves
Ils se seraient lavés	Ils se fussent lavés
they would have washed themselves	they would have washed themselves

IMPERATIVE

Lave-toi	wash thyself
Lavons-nous	let us wash ourselves
Lavez-vous	wash (yourself) yourselves

SUBJUNCTIVE

Present

Que je me lave	that I may wash myself
Que tu te laves	that thou mayest wash thyself
Qu'il se lave	that he may wash himself
Que nous nous lavions	that we may wash ourselves
Que vous vous laviez	that you may wash yourselves
Qu'ils se lavent	that they may wash themselves

Past

Que je me sois lavé	that I may have washed myself
Que tu te sois lavé	that thou mayest have washed thyself
Qu'il se soit lavé	that he may have washed himself
Que nous nous soyons lavés	that we may have washed ourselves
Que vous vous soyez lavés	that you may have washed yourselves
Qu'ils se soient lavés	that they may have washed themselves

REFERENCE LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

Envoyer, to send. *J'envoie, tu envoies, il envoie; nous envoyons, vous envoyez, ils envoient. — J'envoyais, etc., nous envoyions, vous envoyiez, ils envoyaient. — J'envoie — J'enverrai. — J'enverrais. — Envoie, envoyons, envoy*

— Que j'envoie, que nous envoyions, que vous envoyiez, qu'ils envoient. — Que j'envoyasse. — Envoyant, envoyé, envoyée.

Acquérir, to acquire. J'acquiers . . . nous acquérons, vous acquérez, ils acquièrent. — J'acquerais. — J'acquis. — J'acquerrai, j'acquerrais. — Acquiéris, acquérons, acquérez. — Que j'acquière . . . que nous acquiérons . . . qu'ils acquièrent. — Que j'acquisse, etc. — Acquérant, acquis (acquise).

Assaillir, to assault. J'assaille . . . nous assaillons. — J'assaillais. — J'assaillis. — J'assaillirai, j'assaillirais. — Assaille, assaillons, assaillez. — Que j'assaille. — Que j'assaillisse. — Assaillant, assailli (assaillié).

Bouillir, to boil. Je bous, il bout. — Je bouillais. — Je bouillis. — Je bouillirai, je bouillirais. — Bous, bouillons, bouillez. — Que je bouille. — Que je bouillisse. — Bouillant, bouilli (bouillié).

Courir, to run. Je cours, tu cours, il court; nous courons, vous courez, ils courent. — Je courais, etc. — Je courus. — Je courrai. . . . nous courrons; je courrais . . . nous courrions. — Cours, courons, courez. — Que je coure . . . que nous courions . . . qu'ils courent. — Que je courusse. — Courant, couru (courue).

Cueillir, to gather. Je cueille . . . nous cueillons, vous cueillez, ils cueillent. — Je cueillais. — Je cueillis. — Je cueillerai, je cueillerais. — Cueille, cueillons, cueillez. — Que je cueille. — Que je cueillisse. — Cueillant, cueilli (cueillié).

Dormir, to sleep. Je dors, tu dors, il dort; nous dormons, vous dormez, ils dorment. — Je dormais. — Je dormis . . . nous dormîmes. — Je dormirai, je dormirais. — Dors, dormons, dormez. — Que je dorme. — Que je dormisse. — Dormant, dormi.

Fuir, to flee. Je fuis, tu fuis, il fuit; nous fuyons, vous fuyez, ils fuient. — Je fuyais . . . nous fuyions. — Je fuis . . . nous fûmes. — Je fuirai, je fuirais. — Fuis, fuyons, fuyez. — Que je fuie . . . que nous fuyions, qu'ils fuient. — Que je fusse. — Fuyant, fui (fuie).

Mentir, to lie. Je mens . . . nous mentons. — Je mentais. — Je mentis. — Je mentirai, je mentirais. — Mens, mentons, mentez. — Que je mente. — Que je mentisse. — Mentant, menti (mentie).

Mourir, to die. Je meurs, tu meurs, il meurt; nous mourons,

- vous mourez, ils meurent. — Je mourais. — Je mourus. — Je mourrai, je mourrais. — Meurs, mourons, mourez. — Que je meure. — Que je mourusse. — Mourant, mort (morte).
- Offrir, to offer. J'offre . . . nous offrons. — J'offrais. — J'offris. — J'offrirai, j'offrirais. — Offre, offrons, offrez. — Que j'offre. — Que j'offrisse. — Offrant, offert (offerte).
- Ouvrir, to open. J'ouvre . . . nous ouvrons. — J'ouvrais. — J'ouvris. — J'ouvrirai; j'ouvrirais. — Ouvre, ouvrons, ouvrez. — Que j'ouvre. — Que j'ouvrisse. — Ouvrant, ouvert (ouverte).
- Partir, to leave. Je pars . . . nous partons. — Je partais. — Je partis. — Je partirai, je partirais. — Pars, partons, partez. — Que je parte. — Que je partisse. — Partant, parti (partie).
- Sentir, to feel. Je sens . . . nous sentons. — Je sentais. — Je sentis. — Je sentirai, je sentirais. — Sens, sentons, sentez. — Que je sente. — Que je sentisse. — Sentant, senti (sentie).
- Servir, to serve. Je sers . . . nous servons. — Je servais. — Je servis. — Je servirai, je servirais. — Sers, servons, servez. — Que je serve. — Que je servisse. — Servant, servi (servie).
- Sortir, to go out. Je sors . . . nous sortons. — Je sortais. — Je sortis. — Je sortirai, je sortirais. — Sors, sortons, sortez. — Que je sorte. — Que je sortisse. — Sortant, sorti (sortie).
- Souffrir, to suffer. Je souffre . . . nous souffrons. — Je souffrais. — Je souffris. — Je souffrirai, je souffrirais. — Souffre, souffrons, souffrez. — Que je souffre. — Que je souffrisse. — Souffrant, souffert (soufferte).
- Tenir, to hold. Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient; nous tenons, vous tenez, ils tiennent. — Je tenais. — Je tins, tu tins, il tint; nous tinmes, vous tintes, ils tinrent. — Je tiendrai, je tiendrais. — Tiens, tenons, tenez. — Que je tienne. — Que je tinse. — Tenant, tenu (tenue).
- Tressaillir, to tremble. Je tressaille . . . nous tressaillons, ils tressaillent. — Je tressaillais. — Je tressaillis. — Je tressaillirai, je tressaillirais. — Tressaille, tressaillons, tressailliez. — Que je tressaille. — Que je tressaillisse. — Tressaillant, tressailli.
- Vêtir, to clothe. Je vêts, tu vêts, il vêt; nous vêtons, vous vêtez, ils vêtent. — Je vêtais. — Je vêtis. — Je vêtirai, je vêtirais. — Vêts, vêtons, vêtez. — Que je vête. — Que je vêtisse. — Vêtant, vêtu (vêtue).

Asseoir, to seat. *J'assieds, tu assieds, il assied ; nous asseyons, vous asseyez, ils asseyent.* (Another form is: *J'asseois . . . nous assoyons, vous assoyez, ils assoient.*) — *J'asseyais or j'assoiais.* — *J'assis.* — *J'assiérai or j'asseyerai or j'assoierai ; j'assiérais or j'asseyerais or j'assoierais.* — **Assieds** asseyons, asseyez. — *Que j'asseye . . . que nous asseyions, qu'ils asseyent.* — *Que j'assisse.* — *Asseyant, assis (assise).*

Falloir, to be necessary, "ought," "must." Impersonal verb : *il faut ; il fallait ; il fallut ; il faudra, il faudrait ; qu'il faille ; qu'il fallût, fallu.*

Mouvoir, to move. *Je meus, tu meus, il meut ; nous mouvons, vous mouvez, ils meuvent.* — *Je mouvais.* — *Je mus.* — *Je mouvrai, je mouvrais.* — *Meus, mouvons, mouvez.* — *Que je meuve.* — *Que je musse.* — *Mouvant, mu (mue).*

Pleuvoir, to rain. Impersonal verb : *il pleut ; il pleuvait ; il plut ; il pleuvra, il pleuvrait ; qu'il pleuve ; qu'il plut ; pleuvant, plu.*

Valoir, to be worth. *Je vaux, tu vaus, il vaut ; nous valons, vous valez, ils valent.* — *Je valais.* — *Je valus.* — *Je vaudrai, je vaudrais.* — *Vaux, valons, valez.* — *Que je vaille.* — *Que je valusse.* — *Valant, valu (value).*

Absoudre, to absolve. *J'absous, tu absous, il absout ; nous absolvons, vous absolvez, ils absolvent.* — *J'absolvais.* — *J'absoudrai, j'absoudrais.* — *Absous, absolvons, absolvez.* — *Que j'absolve.* — *Absolvant.* — *Absous (fem. absoute).* (This verb has no past definite or imperfect subjunctive.)

Boire, to drink. *Je bois, tu bois, il boit ; nous buvons, vous buvez, ils boivent.* — *Je buvais.* — *Je bus.* — *Je boirai, je boirais.* — *Bois, buvons, buvez.* — *Que je boive . . . que nous buvions, que vous buviez, qu'ils boivent.* — *Que je busse.* — *Buvant, bu (bue).*

Conclure, to conclude. *Je conclus, tu conclus, il conclut ; nous concluons, vous concluez, ils concluent.* — *Je conclusais.* — *Je conclus . . . nous conclûmes.* — *Je conclurai, je conclurais.* — *Conclus, concluons, concluez.* — *Que je conclue.* — *Que je conclusse.* — *Concluant, conclu (conclue).*

"Inclus" gives "include" in the feminine ; but "exclus" gives "exclude."

Conduire, to lead. *Je conduis . . . nous conduisons . . . ils conduisent.* — *Je conduisais.* — *Je conduisis.* — *Je conduirai, je conduirais.* — *Conduis, conduisons, conduisez.* — *Que je conduise.* — *Que je conduisisse.* — *Conduisant, conduit (conduite).*

Connaitre, to know. Je connais, tu connais, il connaît ; nous connaissons, vous connaissez, ils connaissent. — Je connaissais. — Je connus . . . nous connûmes. — Je connaîtrai, je connaîtrai. — Connais, connaissons, connaissez. — Que je connaisse. — Que je connusse. — Connaisseur, connu (connue).

Coudre, to sew. Je couds, tu couds, il coud ; nous cousons, vous cousez, ils cousent. — Je cousais. — Je coudrai, je coudrai. — Couds, cousons, cousez. — Que je couse. — Que je cousisse. — Cousant, cousu (cousue).

Craindre, to fear. Je crains, tu crains, il craint ; nous craignons, vous craignez, ils craignent. — Je craignais. — Je craindrai, je craindrai. — Crains, craignons, craignez. — Que je craigne. — Que je craignisse. — Craignant, craint (crainte).

Croire, to believe. Je crois, tu crois, il croit ; nous croyons, vous croyez, ils croient. — Je croyais. — Je crus . . . nous crûmes. — Je croirai, je croirai. — Crois, croyons, croyez. — Que je croie. — Que je crusse. — Croyant, cru (crue).

Croître, to increase. Je crois, tu crois, il croît ; nous croissons, vous croissez, ils croissent. — Je croissais. — Je crûs . . . nous crûmes. — Je croîtrai, je croîtrai. — Crois, croissons, croissez. — Que je croisse. — Que je crusse. — Croissant, crû (crû).

Dire, to say. Je dis, tu dis, il dit ; nous disons, vous dites, ils disent. — Je disais. — Je dis . . . nous dûmes. — Je dirai, je dirai. — Dis, disons, dites. — Que je dise. — Que je disse. — Disent, dit (dite).

Écrire, to write. J'écris . . . nous écrivons, vous écrivez, ils écrivent. — J'écrivais. — J'écrivis. — J'écrirai, j'écrirai. — Écris, écrivons, écrivez. — Que j'écrive. — Que j'écrivisse. — Écrivant, écrit (écrite).

Joindre, to join. Je joins, tu joins, il joint ; nous joignons, vous joignez, ils joignent. — Je joignais. — Je joignis. — Je joindrai, je joindrai. — Joins, joignons, joignez. — Que je joigne. — Que je joignisse. — Joignant, joint (jointe).

Lire, to read. Je lis, tu lis, il lit ; nous lisons, vous lisez, ils lisent. — Je lisais. — Je lus. — Je lirai, je lirai. — Lis, lisons, lisez. — Que je lise. — Que je lusse. — Lisant, lu (lue).

Mettre, to put. Je mets . . . nous mettons. — Je mettais. — Je mis. — Je mettrai, je mettrai. — Mets, mettons, mettez. — Que je mette. — Que je misse. — Mettant, mis (mise).

Moudre, to mold. Je mouds, tu mouds, il moud ; nous moulons, vous moulez, ils moulent. — Je moulais. — Je moulus. — Je moudrai, je moudrais. — Mouds, moulons, moulez. — Que je moule. — Que je moulusse. — Moulant, moulue (moulue).

Naître, to be born. Je nais, tu nais, il naît ; nous naissons, vous naissez, ils naissent. — Je naissais. — Je naquis. — Je naîtrai, je naîtrais. — Que je naisse. — Que je naquisse. — Naissant, né (née).

Nuire, to be hurtful. Je nuis, tu nuis, il nuit ; nous nuisons, vous nuisez, ils nuisent. — Je nuisais. — Je nuisis. — Je nuirai, je nuirais. — Nuis, nuisons, nuisez. — Que je nuise. — Que je nuisisse. — Nuisant, nui.

Paraître, to appear. Je parais, tu parais, il paraît ; nous paraissions, vous paraissiez, ils paraissent. — Je paraissais. — Je parus. — Je paraîtrai, je paraîtrais. — Parais, paraissions, paraissiez. — Que je paraisse. — Que je parusse. — Paraissant, paru (parue).

Peindre, to paint. Je peins, tu peins, il peint ; nous peignons, vous peignez, ils peignent. — Je peignais. — Je peignis. — Je peindrai, je peindrais. — Peins, peignons, peignez. — Que je peigne. — Que je peignisse. — Peignant, peint (peinte).

Plaindre, to pity. Je plains, tu plains, il plaint ; nous plaignons, vous plaignez, ils plaignent. — Je plaignais. — Je plaignis. — Je plaindrai, je plaindrais. — Plains, plaignons, plaignez. — Que je plaigne. — Que je plaignisse. — Plaignant, plaint (plainte).

Plaire, to please. Je plais, tu plais, il plaît ; nous plaisons, vous plaisez, ils plaisent. — Je plaisais. — Je plus. — Je plairai, je plairais. — Plais, plaisons, plaisez. — Que je plaise. — Que je plusse. — Plaisant, plu (plue).

Résoudre, to resolve. Je résous, tu résous, il résout ; nous résolvons, vous résolvez, ils résolvent. — Je résolvais. — Je résolus. — Je résoudrai, je résoudrais. — Résous, résolvons, résolvez. — Que je résolve. — Que je résolusse. — Résolvant résolu or résous (résolue or résoute).

Rire, to laugh. Je ris, tu ris, il rit ; nous rions, vous riez, ils rient. — Je riais. . . nous riions. — Je ris . . . nous rîmes. — Je rirai, je rirais. — Ris, rions, riez. — Que je rie . . . que nous riions. — Riant, ri.

Suivre, to follow. Je suis, tu suis, il suit ; nous suivons, vous

suivez, ils suivent. — Je suivais. — Je suivis. — Je suivrai, je suivrais. — Suis, suivons, suivez. — Que je suive. — Que je suivisse. — Suivant, suivi (suivie).

Taire, to be silent. Je tais, tu tais, il tait; nous taisons, vous taisez, ils taisent. — Je taisais. — Je tus. — Je tairai, je tairais. — Tais, taisons, taisez. — Que je taise. — Que je tusse. — Taisant, tu (tue).

Vaincre, to conquer. Je vaines, tu vaines, il vaine; nous vainquons, vous vainquez, ils vainquent. — Je vainquais. — Je vainquis. — Je vaincrai, je vaincrais. — Vaines, vainquons, vainquez. — Que je vainque. — Que je vainquisse. — Vainquant, vaincu (vaincue).

Vivre, to live. Je vis, tu vis, il vit; nous vivons, vous vivez, ils vivent. — Je vivais. — Je vécus. — Je vivrai, je vivrais. — Vis, vivons, vivez. — Que je vive. — Que je vécusse. — Vivant, vécu (vécue).

CHAPTER IX

SOME REMARKS ON THE VERB

(1) The word for tense in French is the same as the word for time (temps); in considering verb forms, it is well to recollect that these differ as the time is past, present, or future.

We say in English, "He speaks" or "He is speaking" and interrogatively, "Does he speak?"; negatively, "He does not speak." All of these are represented in French by one form, the present indicative.

Il parle.	He speaks, he is speaking, he does speak.
Parle-t-il? ¹	Does he speak?
Il ne parle pas.	He does not speak.

¹ Notice the -t- in this sentence. In asking questions in French, the usual form, when a personal pronoun is the subject, is to put the verb before the subject. But this, as in the case in hand, sometimes brings two vowels together, a combination objectionable to the French. They get around the difficulty by inserting a t, which has now nothing to do with the verb, and exists only to ease pronunciation.

(2) The usual form in French corresponding to English past tense is the past indefinite, a compound tense formed by the past participle and an auxiliary (avoir for all transitive and most intransitive verbs, être with all reflexive verbs and for a few verbs like aller, arriver, entrer, mourir, partir, rester, sort, tomber, venir).

Je l'ai vu.	I saw him, or, I have seen him.
Je lui ai parlé.	I spoke to him, or, I have spoken to him.
Je le lui ai dit.	I told him so, or, I have told him so.
Je l'ai frappé.	I struck him, or, I have struck him.
J'ai dormi sept heures.	I slept seven hours, or, I have slept seven hours.
Où avez-vous été?	Where have you been?
À quelle heure êtes-vous venu?	At what time did you come?
J'y suis allé.	I went there.
Il est mort.	He died, or, he is dead.
Il est entré dans sa grotte.	He went into his dugout.
Il est parti.	He went away, or, he is gone.

(3) To express future time, the future :

Quand vous reverrai-je?	When shall I see you?
Quand j'y arriverai, je vous écrirai.	When I get there, I shall write you.

(4) The imperfect is used :

(a) For the English progressive past :

Je travaillais, lorsqu'il est entré.	I was working when he came in.
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(b) To express habitual action in the past.

Quand j'étais à Paris, je faisais de longues promenades. When I was in Paris, I used to take long walks.

(c) To express a state of mind :

Je ne voulais pas le voir.	I did not wish to see him.
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Je me demandais où vous étiez.	I was wondering where you were.
J'espérais lui parler.	I hoped to speak to him.
Je savais que vous viendriez.	I knew that you would come.
Savait-il sa leçon ?	Did he know his lesson ?
Je ne le savais pas.	I did not know that.

(5) "Had" may usually be translated by the imperfect of avoir :

J'avais de l'argent. I had some money.

This applies also to compound tenses :

Je ne l'avais pas vu. I had not seen him.

Now, take the sentence, "He had not left when I got there." We may reason as follows: "Had" is *avais*, but *partir* (to leave) is conjugated with *être*. Hence, we must use the tense of *être* that corresponds to *avais*, i.e., *étais*: *Il n'était pas parti, lorsque je suis arrivé*, he had not gone when I arrived.

(6) "Was" is usually translated by the imperfect of *être* :

J'étais là tout le temps. I was there all the time.

(7) The conditional, as its name implies, is used when a condition is expressed or understood.

J'y irais si vous m'accompagniez, I would go there if you would accompany me. (Notice that when the conditional is used in the main clause, the imperfect is used after *si*.) If the future is used in the main clause, then the present is used after *si* in the conditional clause, e.g., *Je tomberai, si je ne fais pas attention*, I shall fall if I am not careful.

Sometimes, the condition is understood :

Oseriez-vous y aller? Would you dare to go there? (I.e., if permission had been refused; or any other condition that suits.)

(8) A great many verbs in ordinary use are reflexive, that is, *they have an object of the same person, indicating that the action is performed by the subject on himself.*

Je me suis levé à cinq heures. I got up at five o'clock (literally, I raised myself).
 Je me suis réveillé en sursaut. I woke up with a start.

The verbs of the foregoing examples are not invariably reflexive:

Il a levé le bras. He raised his arm.
 Il a réveillé son copain. He awakened his chum.

But many French verbs exist reflexively only:

La maison s'est écroulée. The house fell down.
 La jument s'est cabrée. The mare reared.
 Elle s'est évanouie. She fainted.
 Les ennemis se sont enfuis. The enemy fled.

(9) The use of verbs requiring *de* and *à* seems to give beginners some trouble. When a noun follows, there is no particular difficulty.

Je me souviens de ce combat. I remember that action.
 Je m'intéresse à ces mitrailleuses. I am interested in those machine guns.

When the English sentence is "I remember it," or, "I am interested in it," the student may be at a loss to know what pronoun to use. He knows it is not *le* because the verb is not transitive. The answer is *en* for verbs followed by *de* and *y* for verbs by *à*:

Je m'en souviens (se souvenir de).
 Je m'y intéresse (s'intéresser à).

A most important rule to recollect is that when the direct object of a verb in a compound tense precedes the verb, the participle of the compound tense must agree with the object in gender and number, e.g.:

J'ai vu les batteries, but
 Les batteries que j'ai vues. (Here *que* has for its antecedent, batteries, a feminine plural; hence *vues*, and not *vu*, as in the first example.)

Il s'est frappé. Ils se sont frappés.
Elle s'est frappée. Elles se sont frappées.

(10) The passive voice is formed by combining the past participle of the verb with être; thus, être aimé, to be loved, je suis aimé, etc.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE

You will not have time to take up the subjunctive in detail, but you ought to know something about it. The following remarks may be helpful.

The indicative states a fact; the subjunctive brings out or connotes, in general, a relation, something that depends on something else either expressed or implied. Hence the subjunctive always occurs in a clause dependent on the principal clause, and generally connected with it by suitable conjunctions.

Although it may be said that the subjunctive is the mode of doubt or relation, it is more convenient for you to consider its use as a matter of formulæ. Certain verbs require it in every case, even when there is no doubt; this is true of verbs of emotion. Usage has also sanctioned the employment of the subjunctive after penser, croire, and espérer, negative or interrogative, whereas it is perhaps not more logical to use it then than after these verbs in the affirmative. The pupil, if he tries to determine whether there is sufficient doubt to make necessary the use of the subjunctive, will frequently go astray. It is better for him to learn the expressions that require the subjunctive. A résumé of those in most common use follows:

1. Verbs expressing desire; vouloir, désirer, etc.

Je désire que vous m'accompagniez.
Je veux qu'il finisse son travail.

2. Impersonal verbs and verbs expressing doubt or uncertainty; falloir, être nécessaire, importer, être possible, être douteux, douter, n'être pas certain, etc.

Il faut que vous y alliez aussitôt que possible.
Il est nécessaire que vous lui expliquiez ses devoirs.
Il importe que vous y soyez à l'heure convenue.
Il est possible que nous passions l'été à la campagne.
Il est douteux qu'il réussisse dans son entreprise.
Je doute que vous arriviez à temps.
Je ne doute pas qu'il ne soit bien reçu.
Il n'est pas du tout certain que cela lui plaise.

3. Verbs of emotion: regretter, craindre, être bien aise (content, heureux); être désolé (fâché), etc.

Je regrette que vous ne soyez pas venu plus tôt.
 Je crains qu'il ne soit en retard pour le déjeuner.
 Je suis bien aise que vous aimiez votre nouvel emploi.
 Je suis très fâchée que nous n'ayons pas été là pour vous recevoir.

4. Espérer, croire, penser, when negative or interrogative.

Je n'espère pas que vous le fassiez.
 Je ne crois pas qu'il vienne.
 Pensez-vous qu'il pleuve ce soir?

CHAPTER X

VOCABULARIES AND CONVERSATIONS

(1) EVERYDAY EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASES

Good morning, sir, madam, miss.	Bonjour, Monsieur, Madame, Mademoiselle.
Good afternoon.	Bonsoir, Monsieur.
Good evening, sir.	Bonne nuit, Monsieur.
Good night, sir.	Pardon. Je vous demande pardon.
Pardon me.	Je vous en prie.
Don't mention it.	Comment allez-vous?
How do you do?	Comment ça va?
	Comment vous portez-vous?
How is your mother? She is not very well, but I hope she will soon recover.	Comment va Madame votre mère? Elle est souffrante, mais j'espère qu'elle se remettra bientôt.
Very well, thank you.	Très bien, merci.
	Je vais bien, merci.
	Ça va bien, merci.
	Je me porte bien, merci.

LINES AND CONVERSATIONS

Do not trouble yourself.

I am very glad to see you.

What time is it?

It is 10 o'clock.

Take care! Look out!

Do not bother me!

Stop here!

Does Mr. — live here?

Come in.

You are very kind.

At what time does the first train start?

What is the name of this station?

I want.

I do not want it.

Let me know what I owe you.

Are you not mistaken?

Please give me.

Move on!

I want something to eat.

Where is it?

Go and look for it!

Take this letter to the postoffice.

How much is it?

It is dear.

Thank you.

Don't mention it.

Allow me to present my friend —

am glad to make your acquaintance.

Ne vous gênez pas.

Ne vous dérangez pas.

Je suis bien aise de vous

Je suis content (heureux de vous voir.

Quelle heure est-il?

Il est 10 heures.

Prenez garde!

Ne me dérangez pas!

Arrêtez-vous ici!

M. — demeure-t-il ici?

Entrez.

Vous êtes très aimable.

A quelle heure part le prochain train?

Comment s'appelle cette station (gare)?

Je désire. Je veux (stronge)

Je n'en veux pas.

Dites-moi ce que je vous dois

Ne vous trompez-vous pas?

Veuillez me donner.

Avancez!

Circulez (policeman).

Je désire quelque chose à manger.

Où est-ce?

Allez le chercher!

Portez cette lettre à la poste.

Combien?

Combien cela coûte-t-il?

C'est cher.

Merci. (Merci is also a polite refusal, when you decline something offered.)

Je vous en remercie.

Il n'y a pas de quoi.

De rien.

Permettez-moi de vous présenter mon ami —

Je suis enchanté de faire votre connaissance.

How far is it?
 What can I do for you?
 Do you speak English?
 I do not speak French very well.
 Where do you come from?
 How did you come?
 On foot, in a carriage, in an auto, by rail, by boat, on a bicycle, on horseback, in an aéroplane.

À quelle distance est-ce?
 Que puis-je faire pour vous?
 Parlez-vous anglais?
 Je ne parle pas très bien français.
 D'où venez-vous?
 Comment êtes-vous venu?
 À pied, en voiture, en auto, en chemin de fer, en bateau, à bicyclette, à cheval, aéroplane.

In addressing persons, never use their names. Thus, you talking to Mr. Dufiquet. In English, we say: "How are you Mr. Dufiquet?" but in French you would omit the name, i say, "Comment allez-vous, Monsieur?"

(2) THE HUMAN BODY. LE CORPS

la tête	head
l'œil, m. (pl., yeux)	eye
le front	forehead
la figure	face
les cheveux	hair
l'oreille, f.	ear
le nez	nose
les narines, f. pl.	nostrils
la gorge	throat
la bouche	mouth (gueule, f., for animals)
les dents	teeth
les lèvres	lips
la langue	tongue
la barbe	beard
le menton	chin
le cou	neck
la poitrine	chest
les épaules	shoulders
le dos	back
le bras	arm
l'avant-bras, m.	forearm
le coude	elbow

le poignet
 le pouce
 le doigt
 l'estomac, m.
 le ventre
 la cuisse
 le genou
 la jambe
 la cheville
 le pied
 les doigts de pied
 le talon
 le mollet
 l'orteil, m.

wrist
 thumb
 finger
 stomach
 abdomen
 thigh
 knee
 leg
 ankle
 foot
 toes
 heel
 calf
 great toe

"Dis donc, Marie, ce doit être un Anglais, ce monsieur qui vient de sortir."

"Comment donc! c'est un Américain."

"Mais, il était habillé de kaki et ce sont les Anglais qui le portent."

"Les Américains aussi; n'as-tu pas remarqué qu'il avait le collet haut et droit, comme le nôtre d'ailleurs, tandis que les Anglais l'ont rabattu?"

"C'est vrai, je ne l'avais pas remarqué; mais il est rasé comme les Anglais, il a les yeux bleus, comme les Anglais, le teint un peu sanguin et hâlé comme les Anglais; et encore et plus, il ne savait rien dire, tout comme les Anglais. Donc, je l'ai pris pour un Anglais; c'est tout naturel. J'aurais bien voulu causer un petit peu avec lui. Il a l'air

"Say, Mary, that must be an Englishman, the man who has just left."

"Nonsense! he is an American."

"But he was dressed in khaki, and it is the English who wear it."

"The Americans too; did you not notice that he had a high and straight collar, like ours, by the way, while the English have it turned down?"

"That is true, I had not noticed it, but he is clean-shaven like the English; he has blue eyes like the English, a ruddy and tanned complexion like the English; and what is more he could not say a word, just like the English. Consequently I took him for an Englishman: it is perfectly natural. I should have liked to talk a little with him. He

assez gentil, ce grand garçon. Il ne reviendra peut-être jamais, celui-là, mais là! il doit y en avoir d'autres."

pleasant looking, that tall chap. He perhaps will never come back, but there must be others."

(3) CLOTHES. LES VÊTEMENTS

l'habit, m.	coat (tail coat)
le veston	sack coat
le complet	suit (same material throughout)
le gilet	waistcoat; undershirt
le pantalon	trousers (never say <i>paire de pantalons</i>)
les bretelles, f.	suspenders
la chemise	shirt
le col	collar (fixed on shirt)
le faux col	collar (detachable)
la cravate	cravat, necktie
le bouton	button
la boutonnière	buttonhole
la poche	pocket
le linge	underclothes
le caleçon	drawers (never say <i>paire de caleçon</i>)
la chaussette	sock
le chapeau	hat
le chapeau haut de forme	high hat, silk hat
le chapeau de paille	straw hat
le chapeau melon	derby hat
le soulier	shoe (it is correct to say <i>paire de souliers</i>)
la botte	boot
la montre	watch
la montre-bracelet	wrist watch
le trousseau de clefs	bunch of keys
le canif	pocket knife
le portefeuille	pocket book
le portemonnaie	purse
le porte-cigarettes	cigarette case
la pipe	pipe

s'habiller
se déshabiller
la malle
faire une malle
défaire une malle

to dress
to undress
trunk
to pack a trunk
to unpack a trunk

"Qu'avez-vous donc? Qu'y a-t-il?"

"Ce qu'il y a! Je m'habillais pour sortir, et voilà, qu'en prenant mon pantalon sur la chaise, il s'accroche à un vilain clou, et se déchire comme vous voyez."

"Oh! ce n'est rien; il y a un petit tailleur tout près d'ici, qui fera votre affaire."

"Impossible, vous dis-je; regardez-moi ce trou! Et c'est mon seul pantalon. Je n'ai pas encore reçu mes bagages."

* * * *

"M. Ducrot, veuillez prendre mesure à mon ami. Il a besoin d'un complet."

"Volontiers, Monsieur. Quel drap préférez-vous, Monsieur? En voici d'Ecosse. Veuillez passer dans ce cabinet . . . Mon Dieu! quelle déchirure! pas moyen de la raccommoder. C'est un pantalon américain, n'est-ce pas, monsieur?"

"Américain, oui; mais comment le savez-vous?"

"Par cette patte, monsieur, qui chez nous part toujours du côté gauche. Vous aurez

"What is the matter with you? What is it?"

"What is it? I was dressing to go out, and what do you think, in taking my trousers off the chair, they caught on a wretched nail and tore as you see."

"Oh, that's nothing: there is a little tailor close by, who will attend to the matter for you."

"Impossible, I tell you: just look at that hole! And those are my only trousers. I have not yet got my baggage."

* * * *

"Mr. Ducrot, I wish you would take my friend's measure. He needs a suit."

"With pleasure sir; what cloth do you prefer? Here are some from Scotland. Please pass into this closet. Good Heavens! What a tear! No way to mend that! Those are American trousers, are they not, sir?"

"American, yes, but how do you know it?"

"By this tongue, sir, which with us always comes from the left side. You see

vos vêtements demain, à six heures du soir, sans faute."

"Sans faute! Vous en êtes sûr? Si vous tenez votre parole, vous serez le premier tailleur de ma connaissance qui l'ait jamais fait!"

have your clothes to row at six in the ev without fail."

"Without fail! You are of it? If you keep word, you will be the tailor of my acquair that ever did."

[The use of the word Dieu in ejaculations does not a constitute profanity. However, do not say, nom de Dieu

(4) FOOD. LA NOURRITURE

le pain	bread
la viande	meat
les légumes	vegetables
le lait	milk
le thé	tea
le café	coffee
le vin	wine
la pomme de terre	potato
les petits pois, m.	peas
les haricots, m.	beans
les fruits, m.	fruits
la pomme	apple
la cerise	cherry
la poire	pear
l'eau, f.	water
le sel	salt
le poivre	pepper
le sucre	sugar
la nappe	tablecloth
le plat	dish
l'assiette, f.	plate
la fourchette	fork
la tasse	cup
la serviette	napkin
le couteau	knife
la cuiller	spoon
la soupe	soup
le tabac	tobacco

le beurre
 le rince-bouche
 manger, v. t.
 boire, v. t.
 le déjeuner
 petit déjeuner
 le dîner
 le dessert
 la consommation
 le pourboire
 l'addition, f.

butter
 finger bowl
 to eat
 to drink
 breakfast
 early breakfast
 dinner
 dessert
 a drink
 tip
 bill

We say "to be hungry," the French "to have hunger." Notice and learn the following :

avoir faim
 avoir soif
 avoir froid
 avoir chaud
 avoir peur
 avoir raison
 avoir tort
 J'ai froid aux pieds.
 J'ai mal à la gorge.

to be hungry
 to be thirsty
 to be cold
 to be hot
 to be afraid
 to be right
 to be wrong
 My feet are cold.
 My throat is sore.

"J'ai bien faim, moi."
 "Et moi aussi; voilà deux heures que nous marchons."
 "Eh bien, je crois qu'au tournant du coin que vous voyez là-bas, nous trouverons un petit restaurant."

"I am very hungry, I am."
 "I am too; we have been walking for two hours."
 "Well, I believe that around that corner you see yonder, we shall find a little restaurant."

* * * * *

* * * * *

"Garçon, vous avez devant vous deux affamés; donnez-nous à manger et vite!"

"Waiter, you have before you two starving men. Give us something to eat and quickly!"

"Bien, monsieur. Que désirent ces messieurs?"

"Very good, sir. What would the gentlemen like?"

"N'importe quoi; de la viande, du vin, du pain, et des fruits; et après, du café."

"It makes no difference; meat, wine, bread, fruits and afterwards, coffee."

"Bien, monsieur. Il faudra cinq minutes pour tout cela, je crois. En attendant, voici le Figaro, à votre service. Le courrier vient d'arriver."

"Very well, s
take five m
In the m
the Figaro
mail has ju

* * * * *

"Dites donc, mais c'est un fameux repas que nous venons de faire!"

"I say, but tl
meal we ha

"Cela ne devrait pas vous étonner, on mange toujours bien dans ce petit coin de province."

"That ought
you; the fo
in this prov

[The French begin the day with coffee and up; a real breakfast, déjeuner à la fourchette fork), is served from 11:30 to 12 and corresponds to our lunch. Dinner is like ours, except that it constitutes separate courses.]

(5) THE HOUSE. LA MAISON

la chambre	room
la salle à manger	dining room
la chambre à coucher	bedroom
le salon	parlor, drawing room
le cabinet	study, small
l'escalier, m.	staircase
l'escalier de service	back stairs, sc
la cuisine	kitchen
la rampe	balusters
le toit	roof
la fenêtre	window
la vitre	window pane
la porte	door
la porte de la rue	street door
le lit	bed
la table	table
la chaise	chair
le tapis	carpet

la cheminée
 le plafond
 le plancher
 la bibliothèque
 le jardin
 le jardin potager
 le rez-de-chaussée
 l'office
 la cuisinière
 la bonne
 la bonne à tout faire
 les domestiques
 le cocher
 le chauffeur
 l'automobile, m. or f.
 le garage
 l'écurie, f.
 l'étable, f.
 monter, v. n.
 descendre, v. n.
 se coucher, v. r.
 se lever, v. r.

chimney
 ceiling
 floor
 bookcase, library
 garden
 kitchen garden
 ground floor
 the pantry
 cook
 maid
 slavey
 servants
 coachman
 chauffeur
 automobile
 garage
 stable (for horses)
 stable (for cattle)
 to go upstairs
 to go downstairs
 to go to bed
 to get up

"C'est singulier, ici en France lorsqu'on veut dire 'second floor,' on dit au premier."

"Oui, et notre 'first floor' devient le rez-de-chaussée."

"Pour les noms, ça n'est par grand'chose, on finira par les apprendre. Mais les fenêtres! les fenêtres s'ouvrent comme les portes. Il faut qu'une fenêtre soit ouverte ou fermée."

"Ça arrive en Amérique aussi."

"Vous savez parfaitement bien ce que je veux dire; il n'y a pas moyen de les tenir, les fenêtres, un peu ouvertes, comme chez nous. Et si

"It is odd, here in France, when they mean 'second floor,' they say 'first.'"

"Yes, and our first floor becomes the rez-de-chaussée."

"In respect of names, the matter is of no importance. We'll end by learning them. But the windows, the windows open like doors. A window has got to be open or shut."

"That happens in America, too."

"You know perfectly well what I mean. There is no way of keeping them, the windows, a little open as we do at home. And

l'on voulait les aménager pour
exclure les moustiques . . ."

it were neces-
sary to get
them so as to
get rid of the
mosquitoes . . .

"Ne vous dérangez pas; il
n'y en a pas, de moustiques,
dans ces parages."

"Don't worry,
there are no
mosquitoes in
these parts."

"Passe pour les moustiques;
mais pourquoi ne pas avoir
d'ascenseur dans notre
hôtel? Ma chambre se
trouve au sixième, non, au
cinquième, et il me faut
grimper, grimper, chaque
fois que j'ai besoin de
monter chez moi. J'arrive
tout essoufflé."

"Let the mos-
quitoes be
damned. Why
not have an
elevator in our
hotel? My room
is on the sixth
floor, and I
have to climb
and climb
every time I
need to go
completely o-

"Cela prouve que vous avez
besoin d'exercice. Et une
fois que vous y êtes, vous
avez une très jolie vue sur
le pont, avec ces collines
bleues au-delà, et en deçà
le village aux toits rouges.
Cela ne nous récompense-t-il
pas de vos efforts?"

"That proves
you need
exercise. And
once you are
there, you
have a very
pretty view
with the blue
hills in the
distance and
on this side
the village
with red
roofs. That
recompenses
you for your
efforts?"

(6) COUNTRY. LA CAMPAGNE

la rivière
le fleuve
la campagne
le sentier
la route
la grand'route
le trottoir
les arbres, m.
le chêne
l'orme, m.
le pin
le sapin
le peuplier

(small) river, cr.
(large) river
country
path
road
highway
sidewalk
trees
oak
elm
pine
fir
poplar

al	canal
t	bridge
t suspendu	suspension bridge
ussée	causeway, highway
np	field
er	orchard
l	border
rant	current
ge	village
,	church
ple	Protestant church
	wheat
le	rye
ie, f.	oats
	hay
nenade	walk
ne promenade	to take a walk
e	rain
t	wind
ssière	dust
re	snow
ierre	thunder
, m.	lightning
, m.	thunderstorm
e	hail
ie, f.	shower

us allons faire une prome-
e aux bords de la rivière."
eux bien, d'autant plus
je commençais à m'en-
er. Ces deux jours de
e . . ."

parlez plus: voilà le
il qui perce."

t une assez belle route
celle-ci, bordée qu'elle
de peupliers. Voilà ce
m'étonne de plus en plus,
uis que je suis en France,
allence des chemins."

"What do you say to a walk
on the river bank?"

"I am willing, particularly as
I was beginning to be bored.
These two days of rain . . ."

"Don't mention them again:
here is the sun coming
through."

"This is quite a fine road,
bordered as it is with pop-
lars. That is what aston-
ishes me more and more
since I have been in France
the excellence of the roads

"Vous avez raison ; mais vous vous rappelez la grand'route que nous avons suivie hier, et qui vous a paru si bonne? Elle date du temps des Romains : pourquoi ne serait-elle pas bonne? Voilà deux mille ans qu'on travaille à la maintenir en bon état."

"Quel dommage que nous n'ayons pas de tels chemins en Amérique!"

"Soyez tranquille, nous sommes encore très jeunes; il faut du temps pour cela. Rappelez vous qu'ici en Europe, les routes ont devancé les chemins de fer tandis que chez nous c'est le cas contraire."

"You are right to recollect the road we followed yesterday which seemed good to you? It dates from the time of the Romans: shouldn't it be as good now? It has been so for two thousand years. It should have been so in good old times."

"What a pity we have no such roads in America!"

"Don't worry, we are very young; it takes time for things to change. Remember that here in Europe the roads came before the railroads; whereas in America the opposite is the case."

(7) RAILROADS. LES CHEMINS DE FER

le chemin de fer
chemin de fer à deux, à
quatre, voies
la voie
le rail
la traverse
le cœur de croisement
l'aiguille
le train
le train express
le train de grande vitesse
le train de marchandises
le train de retour
le voyageur

le bagage
faire enregistrer ses
bagages

railroad
double-track, f
the way, the track
rail
crosstie
frog
switch
train
express train
fast train
freight (goods)
return train
passenger (a passenger)
is a passenger
baggage
to have one's baggage

ente	waiting room
	rack (in the compartment, for hand baggage)
re	engine, locomotive
	tender
	car
	car
	car (baggage, etc.)
	ticket
ler et retour	round-trip ticket
et	through ticket
ple	single ticket
	ticket window
	station
	station
	parcel room
billet	to buy a ticket (The French say prendre un billet, not acheter un billet.)
	porter

u Guichet

At the Ticket Window

ts, aller et retour, classe, pour Con- ,, s'il vous plaît,	"Two round-trip tickets, first class, for Contrexéville, if you please."
monsieur, quarante ngt-cinq centimes. re monnaie, mon-	"Here they are, sir; 40 francs and 25 centimes. Here is your change, sir."

ur le Quai

On the Platform

e voie se trouve n?"	"On what track is our train?"
monsieur voulait ndiquer quel train endre . . ."	"Why if the gentleman would be kind enough to tell me what train he means to take . . ."
ieux heures pour lle."	"The two-o'clock train to Contrexéville."

"Sur la deuxième voie là-bas à droite, monsieur."

"Et nous arrivons à temps?"

"Oh oui, vous avez encore un quart d'heure à attendre."

* * * * *

"Un quart d'heure! Voyons, nous avons nos billets, nous avons fait enregistrer nos bagages, vous avez sous le bras une provision de journaux; c'est tout, n'est-ce pas?"

"C'est tout sauf ce maudit quart d'heure! Vous êtes toujours si pressé, chaque fois que nous faisons un petit voyage. Je vous déclare formellement, que la prochaine fois, ce sera moi qui fixerai l'heure du départ de l'hôtel."

"On the second track over there to the right, sir."

"And we are in time?"

"Yes, indeed, you have minutes to wait yet."

* * * * *

"A quarter of an hour! Let see, we have our tickets we have had our baggage checked, you have under your arms a supply of newspapers; that's all, isn't it?"

"That's all except this wretched quarter of an hour! You are always in such a hurry every time we take a little trip. I declare formally that the next time it will be I that shall fix the moment of departure from the hotel."

[The usual railway carriage in France, as everywhere else in Europe, is divided into compartments, compartments, into which the traveler steps from the platform. If there is room for you, you get a seat, which is yours for the trip. On getting out at stations to look about, be sure to leave something in your seat, if you have not placed your bag or parcel or something on the rack above it. Otherwise on returning to your compartment you may find some one in your place, who will point to the last of bag, parcel, etc., as aforesaid, to prove that the seat was vacant. The great trains, the trains de luxe, have corridors, but the same rule is observed in respect of seats. The foregoing practice is of course the one that prevails in time of peace; it is possible you will find no occasion to observe it.]

(8) NUMERALS

1 un, f. une
2 deux

3 trois
4 quatre

1	73	soixante-treize
t	74	soixante-quatorze
t	75	soixante-quinze
f	76	soixante-seize
	77	soixante-dix-sept
e	78	soixante-dix-huit
ze	79	soixante-dix-neuf
ze	80	quatre-vingts
torze	81	quatre-vingt-un
nze	82	quatre-vingt-deux
e	83	quatre-vingt-trois
-sept	90	quatre-vingt-dix
-huit	91	quatre-vingt-onze
	92	quatre-vingt-douze
-neuf	97	quatre-vingt-dix-
gt		sept
gt et un	100	cent
gt-deux	101	cent un
gt-trois	125	cent vingt-cinq
ite	200	deux cents
ite et un	205	deux cent cinq
ite-deux	1000	mille
rante	1015	mille quinze
quante	1400	mille quatre cents
ante	2000	deux mille
cante-dix	4235	quatre mille deux
cante et onze		cent trente-cinq
cante-douze	1,000,000	un million

nals are formed from cardinals by adding *ième*, omitting if there is one.

troisième, third quatrième, fourth
vingt et unième, twenty-first

options :

nier, première f., first
nd, seconde, f., second (in a series of two)
ième is *second* in a series of more than two\

vième (u inserted), fifth

ième (f changes to v), ninth

Ordinals are abbreviated as follows :

premier, 1^{er}
première, 1^{ère}
deuxième, 2^e

dixième, 10^e
centième, 100^e
etc.

As is evident, it is absolutely necessary to know the and there is but one way to know them : sit down and learn. Of the cardinals, *un* varies for gender and cent for the others are invariable : *neuf femmes*, *neuf hommes* that 80 is "four twenties," *quatre-vingts*; 81, however, *vingt-un* (the *s* is dropped), and so of the other figures 81 to 99. Similarly, 200 men is *deux cents hommes* men is *deux cent un hommes*. The ordinals are and agree with their nouns. *Un huitième* is one-eighth of the other fractions. In dates, *mille* becomes *mil* *mil neuf cent dix-sept*. The French in pointing off numbers frequently use the period where we use the comma. For example, 10.500 is ten thousand five hundred. Against which with us is ten thousand five hundred, in French five tenths; that is, in decimals, they use the comma and the period.

(9) TIME, WEATHER, ETC.

The time of day in French is expressed by suitably word *heure*, hour. A few examples follow :

Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
Il est onze heures.	It is eleven o'clock.
Il est onze heures moins quart.	It is 10 : 45.
Il est dix heures et demie.	It is 10 : 30.
Il est quatre heures (et) vingt (minutes).	It is 4 : 20.

Twelve o'clock noon is *midi* (never *douze heures*).

Twelve o'clock midnight is *minuit* (never *douze heures*).

Midi moins quart.

11 : 45.

Paris time, Greenwich time, are l'heure de Paris; Greenwich.

It gains, is fast.

It loses.

It is 5 minutes slow.

Ma montre avance.

Ma montre retarde, est en retard.

Votre montre est en retard de cinq minutes.

One, for example, is a public clock, i.e., one on a church, etc., pendule, town clock.

When we are speaking of time, notice the following :

Good time!

Many times have you

been to Paris?

One's time.

Amusez-vous bien!

Combien de fois avez-vous été à Paris?

Du temps de Napoléon (or) à l'époque de Napoléon.

Time, in general, is time in the abstract. It also means weather.

The weather is fine.

One may also say) Il fait beau.

Il fait beau temps.

Variations or accidents of the weather are expressed by personal verb faire, to do, make; thus, above, Il fait beau literally, "it makes fine weather." Here are a few full expressions :

It is windy.

It is raining.

The sun is shining.

The moon is shining.

It thunders.

It is windy.

It is raining.

The sun is shining.

The moon is shining.

It thunders.

One may of course say directly : Il pleut, it rains; le soleil is shining; il tonne, it thunders.

(10) DAYS, MONTHS, AND SEASONS

day

dimanche

lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

(b) You know Mr. Dufliquet tolerably well :

Begin :

Cher monsieur,

[body of letter]

and close :

Cordialement à vous

(or) Votre dévoué

(or) Tout à vous

(or) À vous de tout cœur

(or) Je vous serre cordialement la main

[Signature]

(c) If Mr. Dufliquet is a friend :

Begin :

(Mon) Cher Dufliquet :

Close as in (b).

In writing to an officer, you may begin :

Mon cher camarade,

but it is safer to be a little more formal :

Mon cher commandant, capitaine, etc.

In general use the same forms that you would in addressing him face to face; you would certainly do this, if your correspondent were notably superior to you in rank.

Madame Dufliquet would expect you to open with Madame; or if you knew her quite well, with Chère madame. In closing, you must offer your "homages" thus :

Veuillez agréer, madame, mes hommages les plus respectueux.

[Signature]

Of course, if your relations to your correspondent justify it, you will use a less formal closing, for which rules cannot well be given. Lastly, recollect that you will lose nothing in your *French correspondence*, by observing what the French call *correction*, i.e., attention, not only to the formulæ already given, but to neatness, details, quality of paper, etc.

PART II
THE FRENCH ARMY

CHAPTER I

THE ARMY

THE conditions of military service in France in force on the outbreak of the war, August, 1914, were as follows:

Military service is universal and obligatory. There are exemptions, save for physical defects. The French army therefore is truly the people's army, and conversely, the people make the army. It is their army. Military service begins at the age of 20 and lasts 3 years with the colors. The men thus serving constitute the active army (*l'armée active*, called for short *l'active*); from the active the soldier passes to the reserve of the active army (*réserve de l'armée active*, called for short *la réserve*) in which he remains 11 years. While in the reserve he is called out twice for training and maneuvers, each period lasting 4 weeks. From the reserve he passes on to the territorial army (*l'armée territoriale*, called for short *la territoriale*) in which he remains 7 years; he is called out only once, for 4 weeks, while in this part of the national forces. Lastly, he emerges into the reserve of the territorial army (*réserve de l'armée territoriale*), where he gets no periodical training.

The army thus raised is known as the "home" or metropolitan army (*l'armée métropolitaine*) and is distinct from the colonial army (*l'armée coloniale*) which exists for service chiefly abroad in French colonies.

In August, 1914, the peace strength of the army (home and colonial) was in round numbers 703,000 and 87,000 respectively. These numbers were of course vastly increased by the mobilization ordered when Germany declared war. On mobilization the reserve brings up its unit to war strength, and forms corresponding reserve units: according to report, France for the war has mobilized no less than 15 per cent of her population.

Two infantry regiments make a brigade, 2 brigades a division, 2 divisions an army corps. French field batteries are 4-gun and the gun is the celebrated 75 mm. Each division has an artillery regiment of 9 batteries: the corps artillery co-



CHAPTER I

THE ARMY

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Military service is universal and obligatory. There are no exemptions, save for physical defects. The French army therefore is truly the people's army, and conversely, the people make the army. It is their army. Military service begins at the age of 20 and lasts 3 years with the colors. The men thus serving constitute the active army (*l'armée active*, called for short *l'active*); from the active the soldier passes to the reserve of the active army (*réserve de l'armée active*, called for short *la réserve*) in which he remains 11 years. While in the reserve he is called out twice for training and maneuvers, each period lasting 4 weeks. From the reserve he passes on to the territorial army (*l'armée territoriale*, called for short *la territoriale*), in which he remains 7 years; he is called out only once, for 2 weeks, while in this part of the national forces. Lastly he emerges into the reserve of the territorial army (*réserve de l'armée territoriale*), where he gets no periodical training.

The army thus raised is known as the "home" or metropolitan army (*l'armée métropolitaine*) and is distinct from the colonial army (*l'armée coloniale*) which exists for service chiefly abroad

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(normally) of 9 field and 3 howitzer batteries. The number of artillery has been so great in the trench warfare on the western front, and especially of heavy guns of all sorts, that it is safe to say, that the number of guns of all kinds with their units has passed completely beyond all limit by past experience and study.

With the corps, and forming part of it, are a cavalry division, engineers, and other auxiliary but absolutely essential services. The cavalry division generally contains three brigades of regiments each. The French cavalry is divided into cuirassiers, and hussars. These classes exist traditionarily as survivals, perhaps, of a time when they carried more armor than they do to-day. A more useful distinction perhaps is between light cavalry (*la cavalerie légère*), represented by hussars, and the heavy cavalry, represented by the cuirassiers who wear steel body armor. But as a matter of fact, in the full development of trench warfare, the French cavalry has had but little to do, but is awaiting the moment, when it can break through and again take up its old duties.

It should be understood that in France the army is organized and territorialized. The entire national territory is divided into regions (21 in all) called corps regions, because each contains an army corps. The 19th region is in Algeria. Each contains 8 regiments of infantry of an army corps is recruited in its district, and as far as possible is garrisoned in it. There are, however, "regional" regiments in addition, recruited in the corps regions at large and serving (before the war) on the frontier. Reserve troops form reserve, and territorial divisions. Besides, the kinds of troops mentioned above, there are special troops, such as the chasseurs (hunters); these are both cavalry (*chasseurs à cheval*) and infantry (*chasseurs à pied*). There are also chasseurs of light cavalry specially designed for Algerian service. The chasseurs à pied form a particular body of great renown; among them are found the chasseurs alpins, Alpine troops, and mountain infantry. We must also mention the Spahis, cavalry (in Algeria chiefly) with French officers, and the 19th corps in Algeria, the only one of the infantry of the 19th corps in Algeria to-day composed totally of Frenchmen.

The infantry carry the Lebel rifle, cal. 0.315, and bayonet. The cavalry, besides the saber, the Lebel carbine.

We must understand however that in consequence of trench warfare, which seems to have become the established mode, the infantry has greatly changed. Thus although the French infantry are armed with the Lebel, a magazine gun, yet it would not be inaccurate to say that the grenade, the trench knife, the bayonet, the revolver, the automatic rifle, the machine gun, under actual conditions, are of greater importance than the classic rifle. Infantry are also called upon to work trench artillery (trench mortars, small rapid-fire guns). These come into play, really, before the rifle, and at close quarters are more efficacious.

The French supply service, like that of all other modern armies, is complicated; too complicated for any detailed description here. It involves, of course, supply by rail, and the French railways are organized to that end. Motor transport has been called upon, and is also organized. Broadly speaking, the national territory is divided into two so-called zones, one called the zone des armées (army zone), under the orders of the supreme military command, and the zone de l'intérieur (interior zone), under the authority of the minister of war, for the administration of all matters relating to the continuity of supply between the troops and the national territory itself. Special corps are responsible for the many needs of the army, e.g., the intendance, corresponding more or less closely to our quartermaster corps, the service de santé, to our medical corps. Finally there is the staff, the état-major de l'armée, or general staff, and of course all the units from the general command down through groups or armies, army corps, divisions, etc., have their own staffs.

CHAPTER II

OFFICERS

OFFICERS (OFFICIERS) NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (SOUS-OFFICIERS); INSIGNIA OF RANK (INSIGNES DE GRADE)

As in all other armies French officers fall into three classes:

1. *General officers,* officiers généraux,
2. *Field officers,* officiers supérieurs,
3. *Company officers,* officiers subalternes.

1. General officers are

- (a) Général de brigade (major general),
- (b) Général de division (lieutenant general) (that is, brigade commander, division commander).

These are the only existing grades. Normally a brigade commanded by a général de brigade; a division or a corps, by a général de division.

Our grade of brigadier general has no corresponding rank grade in the French army. Hence our brigadier generals, though commanding brigades, are inferior in rank to French brigade commanders. And similarly of the division: an American major general, although commanding a division, is junior to a French division commander. The same difficulty exists in our navy as long as the grade of commodore (brigadier general) was retained.

The marshalcy (maréchalat) is not a grade; it is a dignity. A *maréchal de France*, a marshal of France.

All the marshals and general officers of the French army constitute what is technically and officially called the *état-major général de l'armée*. Now *état-major* means staff, and *état-major général*, of course, means general staff, so there is a popular confusion about these terms. The following is correct:

- (a) *État-major général de l'armée*, all the general officers of the army.
- (b) *État-major d'armée*, of the army, or *grand état-major*, general staff.
- (c) (In popular language only) *État-major général*, general staff. But
- (d) A Frenchman speaking of the general staff of some army not his own would call it, and properly, *état-major général*.

2. Field officers — *officiers supérieurs*.

The grades are:

colonel	colonel
lieutenant colonel	lieutenant colonel
major	chef de bataillon (lit., chief of battalion), infantry, engineers; chef d'escadron (lit., chief of squadron artillery; chef d'escadrons (lit., chief of squadrons), cavalry.

These titles (for major) do not lend themselves to ready use: instead the term *commandant* is used. Thus an inferior addressing a major, either orally or in writing, would say, *mon commandant*. Recollect that the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, etc., no matter what his rank, is known as the *commandant d'armes*. The word *major* exists in the French military vocabulary, but it does not mean the same as our major. However, the French in speaking or writing to a foreign major, will call him *major* just as we do.

In each French regiment, the field officer detailed to take charge of the regimental administration is called *major*. This is not a grade but a function. In garrisons, the *major de la garrison* is the administrative officer of the garrison. In sieges, the *major des attaques* is a field officer of engineers who serves as intermediary between the regiments furnishing working parties and the engineer service proper.

Major général is the title given in war to the chief of the general staff of the armies. This title has no connection whatever with our major general. Frequently the French will transpose our title (major general) and write it *général-major*, ranking with the French *général de brigade*.

Finally *major* is also a grade in the French medical corps (*major* and *captain*) as is *aide-major*, in the same corps (*lieutenants*) (*For adjutant-major*, see below.)

3. Company officers — *officiers subalternes*.

These are

<i>captain</i>	<i>capitaine</i>
<i>1st lieutenant</i>	<i>lieutenant</i>
<i>2d lieutenant</i>	<i>sous-lieutenant</i>

4. Non-commissioned officers — *sous-officiers*.

The grades are

<i>adjutant</i>	(no equivalent in English)
<i>sergent-major</i> (foot troops)	company quartermaster ser- geant
<i>sergent</i> (foot troops except foot artillery)	sergeant
<i>maréchal des logis</i> (mounted troops and foot artillery)	sergeant

January	janvier
February	février
March	mars
April	avril
May	mai
June	juin
July	juillet
August	août (Pronounce oo)
September	septembre
October	octobre
November	novembre
December	décembre
the seasons	les saisons
winter	l'hiver
spring	le printemps
summer	l'été
fall	l'automne
year	un an
	une année
month	un mois
week	une semaine
day	un jour
hour	une heure
minute	une minute
second	une seconde

[The days of the week, the months, and seasons are written without capitals in French.]

(11) FRENCH UNITS

The basis of the French system of weights, the metric system, is the mètre, equal to 3.281 feet, or 39.37 inches. The French have names for the multiples of the mètre by 10, thus *décamètre*, 10 meters, but seldom use them, except the *kilomètre*, 1000 meters, which plays the same part as does our mile. The *kilomètre* is roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile. Submultiples of the mètre are the *centimètre*, roughly 0.4 inch, and the *millimètre*, 0.04 inch. These are in constant use. Solid measure is usually expressed in cubic meters. The unit of liquid measure is the litre, which

is the cube of 10 centimeters, and is equal to 1.06 quarts. The unit of superficial measure is the are, 100 square meters, from which is derived the hectare, 10,000 square meters, but square meters, mètres carrés, is perhaps more frequently seen. The unit of weight is the gramme, the weight of one cubic centimeter of water: from this comes the usual commercial unit, the kilogramme (or kilo for short), 2.2 pounds avoirdupois, very nearly. The tonne métrique, or tonne, is 1000 kilogrammes. The thermometer used in France is the Centigrade, whose zero is our 32 degrees Fahrenheit; its 100 degrees is our 212 degree Fahrenheit.

The unit of value of France is the franc, divided into 100 centimes and worth in our money, normally, 19.3 cents. Gold coins are the 20 and 10 franc pieces; silver, 5, 2, 1 franc pieces, 50 centime, and 20 centime pieces. Copper coins are 10 and 5 centime pieces. The normal banknotes of peace time are the 50 franc, 100 franc, and others of higher denomination.

CHAPTER XI

CORRESPONDENCE

It is hardly likely that you will be called upon to correspond in French, but if you should, the following points should be observed. You are writing to Mr. Dufiquet:

(a) He is a stranger, or you know him but slightly; or he is a person of position:

Begin:

Monsieur,

[body of letter]

and close:

Veuillez agréer (please accept), monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus respectueux

or,

[Signature]

Je vous prie, monsieur, de recevoir mes civilités bien empressées

[Signature]

know Mr. Dufliquet tolerably well :

er monsieur,

[body of letter]

close :

Cordialement à vous

or) Votre dévoué

or) Tout à vous

or) À vous de tout cœur

or) Je vous serre cordialement la main

[Signature]

If Mr. Dufliquet is a friend :

egin :

(Mon) Cher Dufliquet :

Close as in (b).

In writing to an officer, you may begin :

Mon cher camarade,

it is safer to be a little more formal :

Mon cher commandant, capitaine, etc.

In general use the same forms that you would in addressing a face to face; you would certainly do this, if your correspondent were notably superior to you in rank.

Madame Dufliquet would expect you to open with Madame; if you knew her quite well, with Chère madame. In closing, I must offer your "hommages" thus :

Je vous prie d'agréer, madame, mes hommages les plus respectueux.

[Signature]

Of course, if your relations to your correspondent justify it, I will use a less formal closing, for which rules cannot well be given. Lastly, recollect that you will lose nothing in your correspondence, by observing what the French call not only to the formulae already given, but also to the formulae already given, etc.

PART II
THE FRENCH ARMY

CHAPTER I

THE ARMY

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(normally) of 9 field and 3 howitzer batteries. The need however of artillery has been so great in the trench warfare of the western front, and especially of heavy guns of all sorts, that it is safe to say, that the number of guns of all kinds with the arm and their units has passed completely beyond all limits fixable by past experience and study.

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It should be understood that in France the army is both localized and territorialized. The entire national territory is divided into regions (21 in all) called corps regions, because each furnishes an army corps. The 19th region is in Algiers. Each of the 8 regiments of infantry of an army corps is recruited in its own district, and as far as possible is garrisoned in it. There are, however, "regional" regiments in addition, recruited over the corps regions at large and serving (before the war) on the eastern frontier. Reserve troops form reserve, and territorial troops territorial divisions. Besides the kinds of troops mentioned above, there are special troops, such as the chasseurs (literal hunters); these are both cavalry (*chasseurs à cheval*), and infantry (*chasseurs à pied*). There are also *chasseurs d'Afrique* light cavalry specially designed for Algerian service. The *chasseurs à pied* form a particular body of great renown; among them are found the *chasseurs alpins*, Alpine troops, a sort of mountain infantry. We must also mention the *Spahis*, native cavalry (in Algeria chiefly) with French officers, and the *Zouaves*, forming part of the infantry of the 19th corps in Algiers, and to-day composed totally of Frenchmen.

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We must understand however that in consequence of trench warfare, which seems to have become the established mode, the infantry has greatly changed. Thus although the French infantry are armed with the Lebel, a magazine gun, yet it would not be inaccurate to say that the grenade, the trench knife, the bayonet, the revolver, the automatic rifle, the machine gun, under actual conditions, are of greater importance than the classic rifle. Infantry are also called upon to work trench artillery (trench mortars, small rapid-fire guns). These come into play, really, before the rifle, and at close quarters are more efficacious.

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- (d) A Frenchman speaking of the general staff of some army not his own would call it, and properly, état-major général.

2. Field officers — officiers supérieurs.

The grades are:

colonel
lieutenant colonel
major

colonel
lieutenant colonel
chef de bataillon (lit., chief of battalion), infantry, engineers; chef d'escadron (lit., chief of squadron), artillery; chef d'escadrons (lit., chief of squadrons), cavalry.

These titles (for major) do not lend themselves to ready use: instead the term *commandant* is used. Thus an inferior addressing a major, either orally or in writing, would say, *mon commandant*. Recollect that the commanding officer of a garrison, fort, etc., no matter what his rank, is known as the *commandant d'armes*. The word *major* exists in the French military vocabulary, but it does not mean the same as our major. However, the French in speaking or writing to a foreign major, will call him *major* just as we do.

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Finally *major* is also a grade in the French medical corps (*major* and *captain*) as is *aide-major*, in the same corps (*lieutenants*) (*For adjutant-major*, see below.)

3. Company officers — *officiers subalternes*.

These are

<i>captain</i>	<i>capitaine</i>
<i>1st lieutenant</i>	<i>lieutenant</i>
<i>2d lieutenant</i>	<i>sous-lieutenant</i>

4. Non-commissioned officers — *sous-officiers*.

The grades are

<i>adjutant</i>	(no equivalent in English)
<i>sergent-major</i> (foot troops)	company quartermaster ser- geant
<i>sergent</i> (foot troops except foot artillery)	sergeant
<i>maréchal des logis</i> (mounted troops and foot artillery)	sergeant

There are two classes of adjudant, adjudant de bataillon (battalion sergeant-major, nearly; battalion adjudant) and adjudant de compagnie (1st sergeant, nearly, company adjudant). The adjudant is the ranking non-commissioned officer of the company or battalion. His uniform is almost identical with that of officers. The duties of an adjudant are important: he directly assists the commanding officer, whether of a company or a battalion, in both garrison and field service. You must be careful not to confound adjudant with our adjutant. Recollect that the adjudant is a non-commissioned officer. The adjudant-major or capitaine adjudant-major, however, is an officer, and most nearly corresponds to our adjutant in duties and functions.

The sergent-major (who is not the same functionary as our sergeant-major) assists the captain in money and property administration and in accountability. He is himself assisted by the sergent-fourrier, or caporal-fourrier, who keeps records, superintends issues, etc. In the cavalry, and artillery, this fourrier is known as the maréchal des logis fourrier (brigadier-fourrier), because as you have doubtless noticed above, outside the infantry, the sergent is called maréchal des logis.

5. In the French army, corporals do not rank as non-commissioned officers. In foot troops he is called caporal, in all the others (including foot artillery) he is called brigadier.

UNIFORMS AND INSIGNIA OF RANK

French troops, both officers and men of all arms, wear the so-called bleu d'horizon, horizon blue. The important thing for you will be to recognize the insignia of rank on this uniform. These are:

marshal	seven silver stars on each sleeve near the cuff
général de division	three silver stars on each sleeve near the cuff
général de brigade	two silver stars on each sleeve near the cuff
colonel	five short strips of lace on each sleeve near the cuffs, either silver or gold
<i>lieut. colonel</i>	five strips like the colonel's, but alternately gold and silver

adjuvant	four strips, silver or gold
lieutenant	three strips, silver or gold
captain	two strips, silver or gold
sub-lieutenant	one strip, silver or gold

On, these insignia are worn on the front of the képi. A chevron on the upper right arm indicates that its wearer is wounded. Similar chevrons on the upper left arm are of service. Every member of a regiment that has been mentioned in orders to the army at large wears an épaulette (fourragère).

The normal peace uniform of course is different. Very gentle infantry wear blue coats and red trousers, the artillery and engineers all dark blue; the chasseurs, dark blue, the various blues, according to the kind of cavalry, which I shall not take too long to describe here. The facings (parements) I will have to be learned by observation. In full dress, the wear epaulets as follows:

sub-lieutenant	epaulet on right shoulder, and shoulder knot (contre-épaulette) on left
lieutenant	epaulet on left shoulder, and shoulder knot on right
captain	two epaulets, small fringe
adjuvant	epaulet (large fringe) on left shoulder, knot on right shoulder;
colonel	two epaulets (large fringe) part silver, part gold
	two epaulets (large fringe)

All officers wear the same epaulets as colonels, but with gold lace, on top of which are embroidered the stars of grade. Adjutants wear the same epaulets and in the same way as the sous-lieutenants, with the single exception that a band of red silk runs down the middle of the body of the knot and of the shoulder knot. Lieutenants wear single, captains double, field officers and generals, triple braids on their epaulets.

Officers and non-commissioned officers wear stripes (galons); corporals are of wool, those of non-commissioned officers of silver. They are worn on the arm below the elbow.

HOW TO ADDRESS AN OFFICER

In addressing an officer, all enlisted men, and all officers junior to the one addressed, must preface the title of the grade by the possessive adjective *mon* (my). Thus a lieutenant wishing to speak to a major will say "*mon commandant*"; a colonel to a general "*mon général*." The general, speaking to a colonel, will simply say "*colonel*." Correspondence follows the same rule. The form of official correspondence is similar to the following:

Le Général de Division

From the Division
Commander

à

To

But whereas we put the subject matter of the letter directly under the name of the person addressed, in French official correspondence it heads the margin on the left.

CHAPTER III

VOCABULARIES AND CONVERSATIONS

(1) INFANTRY. L'INFANTERIE

le fantassin
le fusil
la baïonnette
le fourreau
la cartouche
étui, m.
la poudre
la cartouchière
l'arme, f., à magasin
le ceinturon
le képi

infantryman
rifle
bayonet
scabbard
cartridge
cartridge case
powder
cartridge box
magazine gun
belt
forage cap (i.e., the French
forage cap is casque
plate)
overcoat

la capote

la tunique
 la guêtre
 les guêtres molletières
 les brodequins
 la grenade
 la grenade à main
 la grenade à fusil
 le grenadier
 le mortier de tranchée
 l'artillerie, f., de tranchée
 l'abri, m.
 l'escouade, f.
 la section
 le peloton
 la compagnie
 le bataillon
 le régiment
 le guidon
 la hausse
 la détente
 la crosse
 le feu

tunic
 gaiter
 leggings
 shoes
 grenade
 hand grenade
 rifle grenade
 bomb thrower, grenadier
 trench mortar
 trench artillery
 shelter, cover, dug-out
 squad
 section
 platoon
 company
 battalion
 regiment
 front sight
 rear sight; also, elevation
 trigger
 butt
 fire

"On peut dire, sans crainte, que l'infanterie depuis la guerre a changé de caractère."

"We may assert, without fear, that the infantry, since the war, has changed character."

"Que voulez-vous dire? Elle a toujours le fusil et la baïonnette, n'est-ce pas?"

"What do you mean? It still has the rifle and the bayonet, hasn't it?"

"Sans doute, mais elle y a ajouté quelque chose d'autre; la grenade, et les engins de tranchée. Les tranchées de nos jours sont si profondes que l'ennemi n'est plus visible. On aurait tort de dire que le fusil, par conséquence, est devenu inutile. Il servira encore une fois, dans la guerre de mouvement, si jamais elle

"Of course, but it has added something else to them, the grenade and trench gear. Trenches to-day are so deep, that the enemy is no longer visible. It would be wrong to say that the rifle has in consequence become useless. It will still be useful in open warfare, if ever it begins again, but for the daily work of the trench

WAR FRENCH

rend, mais pour le ser-
e journalier de tranchée,
grenade et le fusil-mitrail-
ur l'ont déplacé. La gre-
ade, vous devez le com-
rendre, peut se lancer par-
dessus la masse de terre
qui couvre l'ennemi, et tom-
ber au fond de la tranchée.
Si l'ennemi quitte ses abris
pour attaquer, un seul fusil
mitrailleur le fauche mieux
que ne le ferait une cin-
quantaine de fusils. Dans
le corps à corps des re-
tours offensifs, ou bien d'une
attaque en règle, la baïon-
nette est plus utile; n'oubliez
pas ce qu'en a dit le général
russe Souvaroff: 'La balle
est folle, mais la baïonnette
est sage.' Il n'est pas im-
possible que nous voyions,
un de ces jours, l'infanterie
entière armée du fusil-mi-
trailleur."

the grenade and
matic rifle have
it. The grenade
know, can be th
the mass of earth
the enemy, and
bottom of the
the enemy leaves
in order to attack
automatic rifle
down better than
In the hand-to-ha
of offensive retur
of a formal attac
onet is more usef
forget what th
general Suwaroff
bullet is a jade, b
onet is wise.'
impossible that
see, one of these
entire infantry :
the automatic ri

(2) CAVALRY. LA CAVALERIE

le cheval
le cheval d'armes
la selle
la bride
le mors
l'étrier, m.
le sabre
la carabine
le revolver
le cavalier
l'escadron
le fourrage
'exploration, f.

horse
troop horse
saddle
bridle
bit
stirrup
saber
carbine
revolver
trooper
troop
fodder
exploratio

1	cavalry jacket
arde, f.	helmet
garde	advance guard
siers, m.	rear guard
ns, m.	cuirassiers
rds, m.	dragoons
rie légère	hussars
	light cavalry
	light cavalry
	gallop
	trot
au pas (trot, galop)	to march at a walk (trot, gallop)
	to guard
	flank
	front
m.	rear

rai que la cavalerie
paru du champ de
?"

distinguer un peu.
ce, de nos jours,
champ de bataille?
illement la cavalerie
à faire dans la guerre
nchée, et c'est pour-
ant de cavaliers ont
dé à être versés à
terie. Mais si jamais
rive à ouvrir une
assez large dans les
ennemies, vous verrez
cer la cavalerie par
unités, pour exploiter
ès obtenu."

n, pour moi, je dis
ce jour n'arrivera
"

ous êtes prophète,

i fils de prophète.

"Is it true that cavalry has
disappeared from the field
of battle?"

"Let us distinguish a little.
What is the battlefield to-
day? Naturally, cavalry
has nothing to do in trench
warfare, and that is why so
many cavalymen have
asked to be transferred to
the infantry. But if ever we
succeed in opening a suffi-
ciently wide breach in the
enemy lines, you will see the
cavalry thrown forward in
large bodies, to drive home
the success."

"Well, as far as I am con-
cerned, I say that that day
will never come."

"Ah, you are a prophet, you?"

"No, nor the son of a prophet"

SCOTT

Mais je suis d'avis que la question n'est pas tant d'ouvrir une brèche en largeur, que de faire un trou en profondeur. Or, l'ennemi n'abandonne ses tranchées de devant que pour en occuper d'autres en arrière préparées d'avance. Le moyen donc, d'ouvrir mon trou?"

"Très bien, mais si on arrivait à déborder l'ennemi quelque part, à se placer à cheval sur ses lignes de communication, il aurait à battre en retraite n'est-ce pas? Une armée en retraite peut ne pas toujours être à même de choisir; l'occasion peut se présenter de la couper, et puis de la culbuter."

"Vous croyez ça possible?"

"Possible, oui; probable, non. Mais, qui sait? Les grandes armes ne disparaissent pas comme ça, comme une bouffée de fumée."

But I believe it is no a wide b make a the enen front tren others in advance. hole ever

"Very well turn the place ou lines of c will have won't he retreat m in a positi opportuni cut it off, whelm it.

"You think
"Possible, y
But who l
arms of t
disappear
puff of sm

(3) ARTILLERY. L'ARTILLERIE

Le canon
l'affût, m.
l'avant-train, m.
le caisson
l'obus, m.
l'obus explosif
l'obus à balles
la gargousse
la fusée
la fusée fusante

gun
carriage
limber
caisson
shell
high explosiv
shrapnel
cartridge
fuse
time fuse

la fusée percutante	percussion fuse
la crosse	trail
la bêche de crosse	trail spade
la culasse	the breech
la vis de culasse	breech screw
le cordon tire-feu	lanyard
la batterie	battery
la section	section (2 guns)
l'attelage, m.	team
le conducteur	driver
le canonnier	cannoneer, artilleryman
la ligne de mire	line of sight
la flèche	split trail half
l'artillerie lourde	heavy artillery (large calibers)
l'artillerie longue	long guns (long-range guns)
l'artillerie courte	short guns (howitzers)
le tir	fire, practice
le tir rapide	rapid fire
le recul	recoil
le tir courbe	curved fire
le barrage	curtain
le tir de barrage	curtain fire
le volant de pointage	elevating hand wheel

"Je suis au désespoir. Comment vous expliquer en deux ou trois mots le rôle de l'artillerie de nos jours?"

"Evidemment, ce serait trop; j'ai eu tort de vous le demander. Mais l'artillerie sert à détruire les réseaux de fil de fer barbelé et à établir des barrages, n'est-ce pas?"

"Oui; hors les tirs spéciaux dont nous ne parlerons pas ici, elle sert, non pas à détruire les réseaux de fil de fer, ce qui serait impossible, mais à y frayer un chemin pour l'infanterie d'as-

"I am in despair. How can I explain to you in two or three words the rôle of the artillery of our day?"

"Evidently, that would be too much. I was wrong to ask it of you. But the artillery is used to destroy the barbed wire entanglements and to produce curtain fire, is it not?"

"Yes; apart from special kinds of fire, of which we shall not speak here, it is used, not to destroy the entanglements, which would be impossible, but to open a way through them to

saut. Pour cela, on emploie les obus explosifs, et ce tir forme une partie de la préparation de l'attaque. Les vagues d'infanterie une fois hors de leurs tranchées, on les fait précéder par une pluie de projectiles, ce qui constitue le barrage offensif. On dit couramment que l'infanterie marche dans le feu de son artillerie. Les tranchées ennemies occupées, on les retourne, c'est à dire, on les organise contre leurs anciens défenseurs. Bien entendu, le barrage continue pendant cette opération. Le barrage défensif a pour but d'empêcher l'ennemi d'avancer. Cet aperçu est bien sommaire, j'en conviens; il ne vous donne aucune idée du travail nécessaire pour bien conduire ces sortes de feu."

"Quelles sont les pièces dont on se sert pour détruire les réseaux?"

"Aux abords de notre position, du 75 mm.; au-delà de 2000 m. des pièces d'un calibre plus fort."

the assault
this purpose
shell are
of fire for
preparation
The wave
out of the
preceded
them to
rain of
constitute
rage. We
the infantry
the fire of
enemy to
they are
say, they
against the
defenders.
barrage
this operation
fensive
its purpose
enemy
This sketch
I admit;
idea of the
to carry
fire properly

"What pieces
destroy the

"In the near
position,
beyond 2000
heavier cal

(4) ENGINEERS. LE GÉNIE

la tranchée
la parallèle

trench
parallel (see

1	communication trench (It would be wise to adopt the word and say boyau, in order to distinguish it from trench.)
e de résistance	center of resistance (strong position in a line or position)
e d'appui	supporting point
	spade
	pick
3	ax
	saw
eau	hammer
	park (depot of engineer equipment)
	bridge
de bateaux	bridge of boats
de pontons	pontoon bridge
de chevalets	trestle bridge
pont sur une rivière	to bridge a stream
n	pontoon
u	raft
in pont	to take up, dismantle, a bridge
	fort
resse	fortress
ite	redoubt
lition	demolition
d	demolition cartridge
1.	shelter, dugout

le génie, n'est-ce pas, exécute tous ces travaux d'empagne?"

"i vite, mon cher! Le , si dévoué qu'il soit, aurait, à lui seul, creusé un dédale de tranchées et de boyaux qui constituerait d'aujourd'hui le champ de bataille et ses approches."

"tout ça, c'est de la fortification, et la fortification est du ressort du génie."

"It is the engineers, is it not who do all this field work?"

"Not so fast, my dear fellow! The engineers, devoted as they are, alone could not dig this maze of trenches and boyaux that to-day constitute the field of battle and its approaches."

"But all this is fortification, and fortification is the engineer's job."

"Vous vous rappelez ce que je vous ai dit au sujet de l'infanterie? Bien, l'infanterie, elle aussi, exécute des travaux de campagne. On distingue la fortification de campagne légère de la fortification de campagne renforcée. Il appartient à l'infanterie d'exécuter la première, sous la direction du génie, tandis que la seconde c'est l'affaire du seul génie. Et maintenant à mon tour: savez-vous ce que c'est qu'une tranchée? qu'un boyau? qu'une sape?"

"Mais, tout ça ce n'est rien que des ouvertures pratiquées dans le sol."

"C'est vrai: mais la tranchée est parallèle au front; on l'appelle aussi parallèle, et c'est même l'expression consacrée. Le boyau, au contraire, est perpendiculaire au front, et sert de communication. On se bat dans les tranchées, ce qui n'empêche pas qu'on ne le fasse aussi, dans les boyaux, si l'ennemi réussit à y pénétrer. La sape part des tranchées les plus avancées, et fournit une approche plus ou moins abritée, de la position ennemie. Il ne faut pas oublier, non plus, qu'à un autre point de vue, la sape et la tranchée sont strictement des procédés, des manières de creuser le sol. La

"Do you recollect told you about th Well, the infantry field work. We light field fortific reënforced field f It is the busin infantry to do under the direct engineers, while is the affair of th only. And now turn; do you l a trench is? a sap?"

"Why, all that but openings m ground. . . ."

"True: but the parallel to the frequently calle which is indeed lar term. The the contrary, i dicular to the serves for com One fights in th which does not being done als boyaux, if the e ceeds in penetr them. The sap from the most trenches, and fu approach, more c tered, to the ener It must not be either, that in an of view the sa trench are stric

thée par exemple peut
tir simultanément sur
son parcours; la sape
ontraire se creuse par
ut."

of digging the ground. The
trench, for example, may
be opened simultaneously,
along its entire length; the
sap, on the contrary, is dug
at one end."

) MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. LE SERVICE DE SANTÉ

cin	doctor, surgeon
cin-major	major and surgeon
cin principal	colonel and surgeon
cin-chef	chief surgeon
ier	nurse (male)
re	nurse (female)
ine (mil. slang)	sister (both religious and nat- ural)
a.	wounded
l blessé	severely wounded man
ure	wound
ement	dressing
et	package, parcel
et de pansement	first-aid dressing
	to dress a wound
l, m.	hospital
tion, f.	evacuation (of wounded)
	to evacuate (the wounded)
ance, f.	field hospital
ard	stretcher
ardier	stretcher bearer
r	to amputate
du bras droit	with right arm amputated
e des blessés	first-aid station
de secours	dressing station
sanitaire	hospital train
les blessés	to nurse the wounded
e	bandage
v. t.	to bandage

*durant le combat, et
champ de bataille lui-*

"Even during combat, and on
the battlefield itself, first

même, on donne les premiers traitements aux blessés. Vous ne serez pas étonné, par conséquent, d'apprendre que le service de santé a plus de pertes à son compte, qu'aucun autre corps. Du champ de bataille les blessés passent aux ambulances, où on les trie dès leur arrivée selon le cas : pansés, à panser, à opérer. Puis on les divise en trois catégories : 1° ceux qui peuvent marcher, qu'on rassemble hors de l'ambulance et qu'on dirige en détachements vers le point désigné par le commandement ; 2° les transportables, assis ou couchés, qu'on évacue par convois ; 3° les intransportables, qu'on traite dans une ambulance immobilisée du champ de bataille. L'évacuation se fait aussi rapidement que possible par tous les moyens, en commençant par les moins atteints. Les intransportables restent avec une partie du personnel sous la protection de la convention de Genève. Chaque médecin peut faire, en moyenne, six pansements à l'heure."

"Six mille blessés, de la sorte, exigeraient pendant une heure les soins de mille médecins."

treatment is given wounded. You will be astonished, therefore, to learn that the medical service has more losses to its credit than any other. From the field of battle the wounded pass to the field ambulances, where, on arrival, they are sorted out according to the nature of their wounds. They have been dressed, or need to be dressed, men to be sent on. Then they are divided into three categories. 1. Those who can walk are assembled outside the hospital, and sent in detachment to the point designated by the commanding general. 2. Transportable cases, or lying down, are evacuated by trains; 3. Untransportable cases, who are in a field hospital, remain on the battlefield. Evacuation of the wounded is accomplished as fast as possible by all possible means, beginning with the least severely wounded. Transportable cases remain a part of the personnel, under the protection of the Convention. Each doctor can, on an average, dress six an hour."

"So that 6000 wounded require during one hour the services of 1000 surgeons."

"	"That is right."
ailant six heures de	"Working six hours in suc-
l nous faudrait 134	cession, we should need
is."	134 surgeons."
êtes."	"You've hit it."
ne nous n'en avons	"And as we have only 22, the
, les blessés n'en	wounded suffer only the
t que plus."	more."
lez-vous? C'est la	"Well, what else do you ex-
	pect? War is war."

6) QUARTERMASTER CORPS. L'INTENDANCE

t général	chief quartermaster (assimi- lated to général de division: is the senior grade of the intendance)
t militaire	assistant chief quartermaster (assimilated to général de brigade: second grade of the intendance)
, l'intendance	quartermaster (rank of cap- tain: lowest grade)
'administration	executive officer of the inten- dance (as distinguished from the three just named, who are directors)
nce	subsistence
ent, m.	clothing
ement	harness
	pay
es, m. pl.	accounts
ement	refilling, supply
	food supplies
vivres	small groceries, small stuff
sur pied	meat on the hoof
de conserve	canned meat
viande	meat ration
rt	transportation
'ces locales, f.	local resources
	ration, allowance
re chez l'habitant	subsistence of men in private houses

"Ce n'est par la peine d'essayer de vous expliquer en quelques mots les articulations du service de l'intendance. Et si vous vous mettiez à me poser des questions là-dessus, nous n'en finirions jamais. Il suffit de savoir que l'intendance est chargée des services des subsistances, de l'habillement et du campement, du harnachement de la cavalerie, etc. Ce n'est pas tout! il faut y ajouter des fonctions administratives de la plus haute importance, la solde, les comptes, la poste. . . ."

"Assez! Assez! nous reviendrons sur l'intendance demain, s'il vous plaît. Il fait un temps si triste et l'administration n'est pas pour nous égayer!"

"It is not worth while to explain to you words the subdivision of the quartermaster service if you were to ask me questions on this subject, we should go through with it. I know that the quartermaster corps is charged with the subsistence duty, with the clothing and the camp equipment. That is all. We must add administrative functions of the greatest importance, accounts, postal service. . . ."

"Enough! Enough! We will turn to the quartermaster corps to-morrow, please. It is so dreary and the administration matters are not cheerful!" (lit., & cheer us up).

(7) AÉRONAUTICS. L'AÉRONAUTIQUE

l'aéroplane, m.
l'avion, m.
l'avion de réglage
l'avion de chasse
atterrir
l'atterrissage, m.
amerrir

l'amerrissage, m.
l'aile, f.
le monoplan
le biplan
le biplace

airplane
airplane
fire-observation plane
fighting plane, combat
to land
landing
to alight (on the water)
seaplane)
alighting (on water)
wing
monoplane
biplane
two seater

siècle	single seater
sur	to fly over
	flight
plané	glider, glide
	to dive
du nez	to nose dive
é	spin
l, m.	start
figure, f.	spread (of wings)
longue	fuselage
	stream-lined
commandes, f. pl.	controls
escadron, f.	air squadron
puissance ascensionnelle	lifting power
artillerie anti-aérienne	anti-aircraft artillery
ballon	balloon
ballon captif	captive balloon
dirigeable	dirigible
dirigeable rigide	rigid dirigible
dirigeable semi-rigide	semi-rigid dirigible
dirigeable souple	non-rigid dirigible
camouflage	making-up, "faking," camou- flage
façonner	to fake (by paint, etc.), to make up

voyez-vous cette petite tache
 là-bas? C'est un
 ennemi qui veut sur-
 passer nos lignes. Il va
 l'arriver."
 Et même, il ne verra
 ici, nous sommes trop
 camouflés; d'ailleurs
 nos soldats le prendront bien-
 tôt à partie."
 Voilà deux qui montent
 . Mais l'autre, il con-
 tinue toujours son chemin."
 Il tourne un peu."
 C'est pour mieux tirer,
 dit-il."

"Do you see that little black
 spot over there? That is an
 enemy airplane which means
 to fly over our lines. He
 goes fast; he is coming up."
 "Even so, he will see nothing
 here: we are too well dis-
 guised; besides, our people
 will soon take him in hand."

"There are two of them going
 up already. But the other
 chap continues on his way."

"No, he is turning a little."

"But it is to fire better, I
 think."

"Non, il tourne définitivement; notre canon s'en mêle; il en a!"

"Moi, je ne me sens pas le courage de faire de l'aviation. Ce n'est pas la mort, c'est l'idée de tomber de là-haut, dans le vide. Heureusement que tout le monde ne pense pas comme moi! Que deviendrons-nous sans nos avions?"

"Ce qui m'étonne le plus, c'est le développement qu'a pris l'aviation depuis la guerre. Au début, si dix aviateurs partaient ensemble, c'était quelque chose de remarquable. Maintenant ils sortent par trente et quarante et plus encore, et personne n'y pense. C'est un service comme un autre, réglementé, articulé et organisé. Et penser qu'on n'a mis que trois ans à le développer! Tandis qu'à nous autres artilleurs, il nous a fallu des centaines d'années pour arriver!"

"No, he is turning decided! Our guns are taking a hand he is getting it."

"So far as I am concerned I do not feel that I have the courage to take up aviation: it isn't death, it is the idea of falling from there somewhere, into space! Luckily, all don't think as I do! What would become of us without our airplanes?"

"What astonishes me most is the development undergone by aviation since the beginning of the war. At first if 10 aviators set out together it was something remarkable. Now they go out in 30's, 40's, and even more, and no one thinks anything of it. It is a service like any other, with its regulations, articulation and organization. And to think that it has taken only three years to develop it! While with us gunners it has taken us hundreds of years to get where we are now!"

(8) MILITARY SLANG. L'ARGOT MILITAIRE

[There is no reason why you should ever use any French slang, but it is well to be able to understand at least some of it. Here are a few military words.]

le barda
le boche
le cafard

kit
German
the blues (*cafard* literally
cockroach)

	shelter (hut, etc., in the trenches)
il	sweater
domicile	shell (allusion to parcel to be delivered)
llo	trench mortar
	cook
lé, m.	slacker, shirker
	gun, rifle
	the "boys" (pronounced ga; not really slang)
ts	soldier shoes
ie	shelter, tent
	staff officers (huile, f., is oil)
e	large shell (lit., large kettle)
	common wine
	French soldier
rabi	"butt," i.e., leavings
roper name)	the bayonet
	old motor car
	surgeon
	zouave

(9) REQUESTS FOR MILITARY INFORMATION

ute passe-t-elle par gne?"	"Does this road go through Compiègne?"
ons-nous des villages re chemin?"	"Shall we find any villages on our road?"
l d'autres chemins er à —?"	"Are there any other roads going to —?"
ute est-elle en bon des cotes? (des co-,,	"Is this road in good condition?"
des cotes? (des co-,,	"Are there hills?"
s raides?"	"Are they steep?"
e traverse-t-elle un couvert ou boisé?"	"Does the road go through open or wooded country?"
passer avec de l'ar-,,	"Can we get through with artillery?"
passer avec de	"Can we get through with

grosses voitures automobiles chargées (avec des camions)?"

"Cette route est-elle praticable pour l'artillerie?"

"L'infanterie peut-elle marcher sur les côtés de la route?"

"Le terrain est-il praticable?"

"Le terrain est-il marécageux?"

"Quelle est la nature du sol?"

"Est-ce que la ligne télégraphique (le télégraphe) suit cette route jusqu'à X?"

"D'où vient votre chemin de fer?"

"Où va-t-il?"

"Est-il à une voie ou à deux voies sur tout le parcours?"

"Où est la gare? Est-elle loin d'ici?"

"Comment peut-on passer la rivière?"

"Y a-t-il un pont? un bac?"

"Y a-t-il des passages à gué? (des gués)?"

"Peut-on trouver des bateaux?"

"Dans ce bois, y a-t-il des clairières, des ravins, des ruisseaux, des mares?"

"Y a-t-il des endroits près d'ici pour abreuver les chevaux?"

"L'eau est-elle bonne?"

"Est-ce de l'eau potable?"

"Y a-t-il des abreuvoirs?"

"Peut-on acheter des vivres?"

"Pouvez-vous me donner des renseignements sur l'ennemi?"

heavily loaded wagon trucks)?"

"Is this road practicable for artillery?"

"Can infantry march sides of the roads?"

"Is the ground practicable?"

"Is the ground marshy?"

"What is the nature of the ground?"

"Does the telegraph line follow this road as far as X?"

"Where does your railway come from?"

"Where does it go to?"

"Is it single tracked or double tracked the whole way?"

"Where is the station? How far?"

"How can the river be crossed?"

"Is there a bridge? a ferry?"

"Are there fords?"

"Can we get boats?"

"In that wood, are there clearings, ravines, marshes, pools?"

"Are there any places here for watering horses?"

"Is the water good?"

"Is this water drinkable?"

"Are there watering-trots?"

"Can we buy provisions?"

"Can you give me any information about the enemy?"

- | | |
|--|---|
| "Veuillez me trouver un guide
qui connaisse le pays." | "Please find me a guide who
knows the country." |
| "Nous allons suivre cette piste." | "We are going to follow this
trail (tracks)." |
| "Où est le bureau des postes et
télégraphes?" | "Where is the post-office and
telegraph-office?" |
| "Y a-t-il des lettres pour
——?" | "Are there any letters for
——?" |
| "Je voudrais expédier un télé-
gramme." | "I should like to send a tele-
gram." |
| "Avez-vous reçu un télégramme
(une dépêche) pour ——?" | "Have you received a telegram
for ——?" |

PART III

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION

[To translate well, you must first accurately understand the author's meaning, and then put it into good, clear English. In the general case, a literal translation is no translation at all. In using a dictionary, the first meaning you come to in a given word may not be the one you need, but it is nearly always the one used by the lazy man. Unless, as a matter of style, you are trying to reproduce the flavor of the original text, your translation itself should read like an original production.]

GENERAL JOFFRE'S ORDER FOR THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE

ORDRE DU JOUR DE L'ARMÉE

Au moment où s'engage une bataille dont dépend le salut ¹ du pays, il importe de rappeler à tous que le moment n'est plus ² de regarder en arrière ³: tous les efforts doivent être employés à attaquer et à refouler l'ennemi. Une troupe qui ne pourra plus avancer devra, coûte que coûte, ⁴ garder le terrain conquis et se faire tuer plutôt que de reculer.

LA BATAILLE DE LA MARNE ⁵

Arrivé à Chantilly dans les premiers jours de septembre, après le recul de l'armée franco-anglaise, von Kluck hésita à

¹ salvation.

² le moment n'est plus: the time has passed.

³ The Allied Armies had been retreating ever since the battles of Mons and Charleroi.

⁴ coûte que coûte: at no matter what cost (the full expression is que cela coûte ce que cela coûte, let it cost what it may cost).

⁵ From "Histoire Résumée de la Guerre." Paris: Hachette, 1917

poursuivre sa marche directe sur Paris. Il y avait, en effet, imprudence à se heurter contre le camp retranché que le général Galliéni avait organisé autour de la ville et que¹ défendait 1 corps d'excellentes troupes, sous les ordres du général Maunoury. La tentative eût² été périlleuse au suprême degré, alors que l'ensemble de l'armée française restait, à peu de distance, parfaitement intact et nullement entamé. Un retour des Français pouvait aboutir,³ pour les Allemands, au désastre le plus complet. Leur état-major se résolut donc à tâcher de détruire, en premier lieu, ou de disloquer les armées du général Joffre et d'en rejeter au loin les débris, quitte à⁴ revenir ensuite sur Paris par le Sud. Le mouvement des Allemands s'infléchit vers l'Est, s'éloigna de Paris. Le changement de direction commença le 3 septembre. Le 4, les Allemands occupaient la ligne de la Marne, Lagny, Meaux, La Ferté-sous-Jouarre, Château-Thierry, Epernay. Le 5 au soir, ils avaient encore avancé: leurs avant-gardes dépassaient Coulommiers, dans la direction de Provins.

Mais ce mouvement de conversion prêtait le flanc aux troupes du camp retranché de Paris, et une rupture⁵ se produisit dans la colonne d'attaque. Galliéni y lança Maunoury avec l'armée de Paris. C'était l'heure que le généralissime⁶ attendait, qu'il avait prévue et escomptée. Il donna aussitôt le signal de l'arrêt, ordonna de faire face partout, et régla le dispositif de la bataille: une immense bataille, une série de batailles simultanées, engageant deux millions d'hommes, sur un front d'au moins 300 kilomètres.

L'attaque commencée par Maunoury dès le 5 se continua les jours suivants. Il a sur les bras toute l'armée de von Kluge, qui, voyant le danger dont il est menacé, a repassé la Marne et est remonté vers le Nord. Les soldats de Maunoury se maintiennent avec une constance héroïque dans la vallée de l'Oureq.

¹ que défendait un corps: translate, "and which was defended by a French relative clause can often be most conveniently turned into English passive.

² eût: this is the second form, so called, of the conditional.

³ aboutir . . . au désastre: result in a disaster.

⁴ quitte à: free to.

⁵ rupture: gap.

⁶ généralissime: the commanding general of all the armies.

⁷ règle le dispositif de la bataille: makes dispositions for the battle.

⁸ Oureq: the little river, along which Maunoury's army was disposed.

pendant les trois terribles journées des 6, 7 et 8 septembre. Ils sont rejoints alors par les Anglais du maréchal French qui ont repris Coulommiers et ont enlevé de vive force¹ les passages du Petit-Morin. En allant de l'Ouest à l'Est, c'est ensuite² Franchet d'Esperey qui, le 8, est à Montmirail et à Vauchamps; puis Foch qui a devant lui la Garde prussienne; Langle de Cary qui est sur l'Ornain, à la hauteur de Vitry-le-François; Sarrail enfin qui s'appuie sur Verdun. La lutte s'acharne presque sur place. Mais, maintenant, ce ne sont plus les Allemands qui exécutent la manœuvre débordante; à leur tour, ils risquent d'être débordés et tournés à la fois par notre aile gauche (Mau-noury) et par notre aile droite (Sarrail). Ils font, le 9 septembre, un effort désespéré pour nous rompre par le centre, et ils se brisent contre lui.³ Le 10 au matin, ils se résignent à la retraite. Ce fut la déroute (journées du 10 au 12 septembre). Foch, par un coup d'audace, culbute la Garde dans les marais de Saint-Gond. Dix victoires françaises s'enchaînent⁴ les unes aux autres. La ligne de la Marne est reconquise, puis dépassée. Compiègne, Soissons, Reims, Châlons sont évacués dans un désordre de fuite. La poursuite française ne s'arrête qu'au delà de l'Aisne où les Allemands se retranchent dans des positions presque inexpugnables, préparées à l'avance. Et pourtant, ils en auraient peut-être été chassés sur l'heure, si l'élan victorieux de nos troupes avait pu se maintenir; mais elles étaient épuisées par toute une semaine de combats sans repos.

Il faut noter que ce même jour du 12 septembre fut marqué l'échec définitif des assauts que, depuis le 22 août, sous les yeux du kaiser lui-même, les Allemands dirigeaient sans relâche contre le Grand-Couronné de Nancy,⁵ magistralement⁶ défendu par Castelnau.

La victoire de la Marne est l'un des faits les plus mémorables de toute l'histoire. Elle a sauvé la France et le monde de l'hégémonie prussienne.

¹ de vive force: by assault.

² c'est ensuite: literally, "it is next"; translate, "we have first."

³ lui: i.e., le centre, just mentioned.

⁴ s'enchaînent: interlock.

⁵ le Grand-Couronné: a range of hills around Nancy.

⁶ magistralement: in masterly fashion.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S ORDER OF CONGRATULATION TO THE SIXTH ARMY

La sixième armée¹ vient de soutenir pendant cinq jours entiers, sans interruption ni accalmie, la lutte contre un adversaire nombreux et dont le succès avait jusqu'à présent exalté le moral. La lutte a été dure, les pertes par le feu² et les fatigues dues à la privation de sommeil et parfois de nourriture, ont dépassé tout ce que l'on pouvait imaginer; vous avez tout supporté avec une vaillance, une fermeté et une endurance que les mots sont impuissants à glorifier comme elles le méritent.

Camarades, le général en chef vous a demandé, au nom de la Patrie, de faire plus que votre devoir; vous avez répondu au delà même de ce qui paraissait possible. Grâce à vous, la victoire est venue couronner³ nos drapeaux. Maintenant que vous en connaissez les glorieuses satisfactions, vous ne la laisserez plus échapper.

Quant à moi, si j'ai fait quelque bien, j'en ai été récompensé par le plus grand honneur qui m'ait été décerné dans une longue carrière, celui de commander des hommes tels que vous.

C'est avec une vive émotion que je vous remercie de ce que vous avez fait, car je vous dois ce vers quoi⁴ étaient tendus⁵ depuis quarante-quatre ans, tous mes efforts et toutes mes énergies: la revanche de 1870.

Merci à vous et honneur à tous les combattants de la sixième armée.

Claye (Seine-et-Marne), le 10 septembre 1914

(Signé) JOFFRE.

(Contresigné) MAUNOURY.

TÉLÉGRAMME OFFICIEL

Paris, le 28 janvier 1915, 7 heures.
Nancy, 7^h 55.

L'ennemi a tenté un coup de main, la nuit dernière, dans le bois de Saint-Mard (région de Tracy-le-Val). Après une vive

¹ Maunoury's army, on the right bank of the Ourcq.

² par le feu: due to fire.

³ est venue couronner: literally, "has come to crown"; translate, "has crowned."

⁴ ce vers quoi: that toward which.

⁵ étaient tendus: had been directed.

fuillade, il a fait exploser¹ des mines qui ont bouleversé² nos tranchées sur un front de 50 mètres, mais il n'a pu s'y installer en raison des tirs de barrage exécutés par notre artillerie. Ces tranchées ont été réoccupées et remises en état.

A l'ouest de Craonne, la nuit a été calme. Les combats des 25 et 26, dans cette région, ont présenté la physionomie suivante : après un bombardement prolongé et intense de projectiles de gros calibre et de bombes,³ l'infanterie allemande a attaqué sur le front Heurtebise — bois Foulon ; elle a été repoussée partout avec des grosses pertes, sauf à La Creute. Un éboulement,⁴ provoqué par la chute de gros projectiles, a obstrué l'entrée d'une ancienne carrière qui servait de magasin et d'abri à la garnison de nos tranchées de La Creute (2 compagnies), ces troupes s'y sont donc trouvées prises ; l'ennemi ayant ainsi pris pied⁵ à La Creute, s'est infiltré⁶ dans le bois Foulon et a rendu intenable les tranchées avoisinantes que nous avons dû évacuer. Les contre-attaques qui nous ont rendu une bonne partie du terrain perdu ont été très brillantes ; l'ardeur de nos troupes s'est montrée au-dessus de tout éloge. L'ennemi a subi des pertes très élevées ; il a laissé un millier de cadavres sur le terrain. Les prisonniers faits appartiennent à quatre régiments différents, ce qui montre bien l'importance de l'attaque.

En Argonne, vers Saint-Hubert, une attaque allemande a échoué dans la journée ; trois nouvelles attaques, exécutées à deux heures les unes des autres, ont été vigoureusement repoussées.

La nuit du 26 au 27 a été calme en Alsace et dans les Vosges. Rien d'important n'est signalé sur le reste du front.

INTERROGATION DES PRISONNIERS⁷

Rarement l'interrogation des prisonniers a fourni des renseignements pratiques, utiles aux combattants. Que leur

¹ il a fait exploser : he set off.

² bouleversé : knocked to pieces.

³ bombes : bombs, i.e., grenades.

⁴ éboulement : landslide, here, falling in of earth, etc.

⁵ pris pied : got a footing.

⁶ c'est infiltré : insinuated himself ; might be translated " sifted into."

⁷ " *Petit Guide de Pratique de Guerre*," by Captain Hanguillart
aris : Berger-Levrault, 1916.

origine, leur nationalité, leur corps, leur âge, etc., soient d'un grand intérêt pour les états-majors et les chefs d'armées, c'est incontestable. Le combattant, lui, aurait besoin de renseignements plus terre à terre,¹ d'une utilité immédiate pour lui. Aussi chaque fois qu'on le peut, il est bon de leur demander :

— Comment sont occupées leurs lignes : 1^{re}, 2^e, 3^e? Densité?

— Où sont les postes de commandement?

— Comment et quand se font les relèves, tous les combien à quelles heures et par où ont lieu les corvées²?

— Les heures de repas?

— Combien d'hommes dans la compagnie; combien d'officiers, active⁴ ou réserve⁵? Qu'en pensent-ils?

— Combien de petits postes? Combien d'hommes dans chacun, de jour, de nuit? Ont-ils des grenades?

— Où vont-ils au repos? Par quel chemin?

— Patrouilles de jour, de nuit. Combien d'hommes?

— A quelle heure? Par où sortent-elles, rentrent-elles? Leur mission, en quelle tenue, avec quelles armes, leur durée?

— Que sait-on des nôtres?

— Place-t-on des hommes dans les arbres, de jour, de nuit devant ou derrière leur ligne? Voient-ils bien chez nous? Quels sont les arbres choisis?

— Parle-t-on d'attaque? En craint-on une?

— Que font-ils de jour, de nuit, quels travaux?

— Voient-ils les nôtres?

— Quelles sont leurs défenses accessoires?

— Où sont leurs mitrailleuses, obusiers,⁷ etc., combien Bombes asphyxiantes et liquides enflammés, moyens de protection, combien de grenades dans les tranchées?

¹ terre à terre : literally, "earth to earth," i.e., coming nearer home to earth; hence, translate, "of a more practical character."

² tous les combien : all the "how many's" (i.e., how many guns, trenches, men, etc.).

³ corvées : fatigues.

⁴ active : (of the) active (army).

⁵ réserve : (of the) reserve (army); less energy would be expected of reserve than of active army officers.

⁶ de jour, de nuit : by day, by night.

⁷ obusiers : howitzers, (May mean trench mortars.)

TELEGRAM SENT BY THE GRADUATING CLASS OF ST. CYR, TO
THE CADETS OF THE U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT

Paris, 29 [juillet, 1917].

Monsieur le Commandant de l'Académie Militaire de West Point,
N. Y.

Les aspirants élèves¹ de l'École spéciale militaire de St. Cyr², promotion³ des drapeaux et de l'amitié américaine, tiennent⁴ avant de partir aux armées,⁵ à⁶ adresser à leurs camarades de l'académie militaire de West Point, leurs sentiments de cordiale sympathie à l'occasion de l'entrée des États Unis dans la guerre. Combattant pour la même cause, soldats du même idéal, lorsque nous nous rencontrerons, frères d'armes, sur les champs de bataille, alors la victoire sera proche, et consacrerà à jamais l'union des drapeau étoilé, et du drapeau tricolore.⁶

Promotion des drapeaux
et de l'amitié américaine.

¹ Aspirants élèves, student candidates.

² This is the official name of the school at St. Cyr.

³ Each class at St. Cyr, on graduating, takes a name based on some notable military event of the time. Notice that *promotion* means class.

⁴ Tenir . . . à, to be anxious to, to have at heart.

⁵ aux armées, to the front.

⁶ Drapeau tricolore, the French flag, so called from its vertical stripes or bands, of red, white, and blue.



I. FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ABBREVIATIONS

a., adjective
adv., adverb
aéro., aéronautics
art., artillery
cav., cavalry
conj., conjunction
esp., especially
f., feminine noun
fam., familiar
Fr. a., French army
inf., infantry

m., masculine noun
mach., machinery
mil., military
pl., plural
pr., pronoun
prep., preposition
p. p., past participle
rr., railroads
sm. a., small arms
v. n., verb neuter
v. t., verb transitive

A

a, *prep.*, to, at.
abandonner, *v. t.*, to abandon.
abatis, *m. (mil.)*, abatis.
abord, *m.*, approach; *in pl.*, approaches, neighborhood of a position.
aborder, *v. t.*, to approach.
aboutir, *v. n.*, to terminate in (*this verb takes à*).
aboyer, *v. n.*, to bark.
abreuver, *v. t.*, to water.
abreuvoir, *m.*, watering trough, place.
abri, *m. (mil.)*, shelter, cover, dug-out.
abri-caverne, *m. (mil.)*, shell-proof shelter.
abriter, *v. t. (mil.)*, to shelter, cover.

accalmie, *f.*, lull.
accès, *m.*, approach.
accessoire, *a.*, accessory.
accrocher, *v. t.*, to hook.
acharner, *s'*—, to make a desperate effort. .
achat, *m.*, purchase.
acheter, *v. t.*, to buy, purchase.
acier, *m.*, steel.
acquis (*p. p. of acquérir*, to acquire), acquired.
actif, *a.*, active.
active, *feminine of actif*; *l'*— (*mil.*), the active army.
addition, *f.*, bill (*in restaurants*).
adieu, *m.*, good-by.
adjoind, *m.*, assistant; — *à l'intendance* (*Fr. a.*), quartermaster (rank of captain, lowest grade of the *intendance*).
adjoindre, *v. t.*, to add, to join.

- adjudant**, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), adjutant (*senior grade of non-commissioned officer, French army, no equivalent in English*); — **de bataillon**, battalion warrant officer; — **de compagnie**, company warrant officer.
- adjudant-major**, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), (*oficer*) adjutant; **capitaine** —, adjutant.
- administratif**, *a.*, administrative.
- adversaire**, *m.*, adversary.
- aéronautique**, *f.* (*aëro.*), aeronautics.
- aéroplane**, *m.* (*aëro.*), airplane.
- affaire**, *f.*, affair, case.
- affamé**, *a.*, famished, hungry.
- affût**, *m.* (*art.*), gun-carriage.
- âge**, *m.*, age.
- agiter**, *v. t.*, to agitate; **s'—**, to be busy.
- agneau**, *m.*, lamb.
- agrafe**, *f.*, clasp.
- aide-major**, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), grade in medical corps (lieutenants).
- aiguille**, *f.*, needle; (*rr.*), switch.
- aile**, *f.*, wing; (*aëro.*), wing.
- ailleurs**, *adv.*, elsewhere; **d'—**, besides.
- ainsi**, *adv.*, thus, in this manner; *conj.*, so, therefore.
- air**, *m.*, air (*atmosphere*); appearance, look.
- aise**, *f.*, ease; **être bien** —, to be glad.
- ajouter**, *v. t.*, to add.
- Allemagne**, *f.*, Germany.
- allemand**, *a.*, German.
- aller**, *v. n.*, to go.
- allumer**, *v. t.*, to light.
- allumette**, *f.*, match.
- alors**, *adv.*, then; — **que**, since.
- ambulance**, *f.* (*mil.*), field hospital.
- aménagement**, *m.*, preparati (*esp. mil.*), preparation of terrain of a position to resist attack, etc.
- aménager**, *v. t.*, to prepare, range; (*mil.*), to prepare a position to resist attack, etc.
- amener**, *v. t.*, to bring in, about.
- Américain**, *m.*, American.
- américain**, *a.*, American.
- Amérique**, *f.*, America (*especi the U. S.*).
- amerrir**, *v. n.* (*aëro.*), to alight the water: seaplane).
- amerrissage**, *m.* (*aëro.*), alight (on the water: seaplane).
- ami**, *m.*, friend.
- amputé**, *p. p.* of amputer; — **bras droit**, having right arm amputated.
- amputer**, *v. t.*, to amputate.
- amuser**, *v. t.*, to amuse; **s'—**, have a good time.
- an**, *m.*, year (*an is year with reference to dates*).
- ancien**, *a.*, old, ancient, form.
- m. (mil.)**, old soldier, veteran.
- ancienneté**, *f.* (*mil.*), senior length of service.
- âne**, *m.*, ass.
- anglais**, *a.*, English.
- Anglais**, *m.*, Englishman.
- Angleterre**, *f.*, England.
- année**, *f.*, year (*année is year with reference to duration, to that that happened*).
- anti-aérien**, *a.* (*aëro.*), anti-aircraft.
- aperçu**, *m.*, sketch.
- appareil**, *m.*, apparatus, instrument.
- appartenir**, *v. n.*, to belong to (*verb takes à*).
- appeler**, *v. t.*, to call, name.

- apporter, v. t.**, to bring.
apprendre, v. t., to learn.
apprentissage, m., apprenticeship.
approche, f. (mil., etc.), approach.
approcher, v. t., to approach.
approvisionnement, m. (mil.), supply.
approvisionner, v. t. (mil.), to supply.
appui, m. (mil., etc.), support.
appuyer, v. t. (mil., etc.), to support.
après, adv., afterwards; *prep.*, after.
après-demain, adv., day after to-morrow.
après-midi, m., afternoon.
arbre, m., tree; (*mach.*), shaft.
ardeur, f., ardor.
are, m., are (100 square meters).
argent, m., money.
argot, m., slang.
arme, f. (mil.), arm, weapon; arm of the service; — **à feu**, firearm; — **à magasin**, magazine gun.
armée, f. (mil.), army; — **active**, active army; — **coloniale**, colonial army; l'— **métropolitaine**, "home" army, army serving in France, in Europe; — **territoriale**, territorial army.
armer, v. t., to arm.
arrêt, m., stop, halt; (*mil.*), arrest; **aux** —s, in arrest.
arrêter, v. t., to stop, cease.
arrière, adv., en —, back.
arrière, m. (mil.), the rear.
arrière-garde, f. (mil.), rear guard.
arrivée, f., arrival.
arriver, v. n., to arrive, happen.
articulation, f., articulation.
articuler, v. t., to articulate.
artillerie, f. (art.), artillery; — **anti-aérienne**, anti-aircraft ar-
 tillery; — **de campagne**, field artillery; — **de côte**, coast artillery; — **courte**, howitzers; — **longue**, long guns; — **lourde**, heavy artillery; — **de siège**, siege artillery.
artilleur, m. (art.), artilleryman, "gunner."
ascenseur, m., elevator.
ascensionnel, a. (aéro.), ascensional, lifting.
asphyxiant, a., asphyxiating.
assaut, m. (mil., etc.), assault; d'—, assaulting.
assez, adv., enough, quite.
assiette, f., plate.
astiquage, m. (mil.), polishing.
astiquer, v. t. (mil.), to polish.
atelier, m., workshop.
atmosphère, f., atmosphere.
attaque, f. (mil.), attack.
attaquer, v. t. (mil.), to attack.
atteindre, v. t., to reach, arrive at; (*mil.*) to hit.
atteint, a. (mil.), hit, wounded.
attelage, m., team; — **de derrière** (*art.*), wheel team; — **de devant** (*art.*), lead team; — **du milieu** (*art.*), swing team.
attendre, v. t., to wait, await.
atténuer, v. t., to lessen, attenuate.
atterrir, v. n. (aéro.), to land.
atterrissage, m. (aéro.), landing.
aucun, a., no.
audace, f., daring, boldness.
au-delà, adv., beyond.
au-dessus, adv., above, over.
aujourd'hui, adv., to-day.
aumônier, m. (mil.), chaplain.
aussi, adv., as; also.
aussitôt, adv., immediately; — **que** as soon as.

autant, *adv.*, as much; **d'— plus** que, all the more that.

auto, *m.*, automobile.

automobile, *m. or f.*, automobile.

autour, *prep.*, around.

autre, *a.*, other.

autrefois, *adv.*, formerly.

Autriche, *f.*, Austria.

autrichien, *a.*, Austrian.

aux (*article*), to the.

avance, *f.*, advance; **d'—**, in advance; **à l'—**, in advance.

avancement, *m. (mil.)*, promotion; — **à l'ancienneté**, promotion by seniority; — **au choix**, promotion by seniority.

avancé, *a.*, advanced.

avancer, *v. n. t.*, to advance; (*of a watch*), to gain; (*mil.*), to promote.

avant, *prep.*, before.

avant-bras, *m.*, forearm.

avant-garde, *f. (mil.)*, advance guard.

avant-hier, *adv.*, day before yesterday.

avant-poste, *m. (mil.)*, outpost; — **à la cosaque**, Cossack post.

avant-train, *m. (art.)*, limber; **amener l'—**, to limber (rear); **ôter l'—**, to unlimber.

avec, *prep.*, with.

aviateur, *m. (aéro.)*, aviator.

aviation, *f. (aéro.)*, aviation.

avion, *m. (aéro.)*, airplane; — **de chasse**, pursuit plane; — **de combat**, battle plane; — **de réglage**, fire observation plane, spotting plane.

avis, *m.*, opinion; — **au public**, notice to the public.
avoine, *f.*, oats.

avoir, *v. t.*, to have; **en —**, to be "getting it."

avoisinant, *a.*, adjacent, neighboring.

B

bac, *m.*, ferry.

bagage, *m.*, baggage.

baguette, *f. (mil.)*, ramrod.

bain, *m.*, bath.

balonnette, *f. (mil.)*, bayonet.

balai, *m.*, broom.

balle, *f. (mil.)*, bullet.

ballon, *m. (aéro.)*, balloon; — **captif**, captive balloon; — **libre**, free balloon.

banc, *m.*, bench.

bandage, *m.*, bandage; tire.

bande, *f.*, bandage; — **molletière** (*mil.*), puttee.

bander, *v. t.*, to bandage.

banque, *f.*, bank.

barbe, *f.*, beard.

barbelé, *a.*, barbed.

barda, *m. (mil. slang)*, kit.

barrage, *m.*, barrier, damming; (*art.*), curtain (of fire); **tir de —** (*art.*, etc.), curtain fire (*may be executed with grenades*).

bas, *a.*, low; *m.*, bottom.

bastion, *m. (mil.)*, bastion (*this is the only word ending in -tion that is masculine: recollect that the others are all feminine*).

bataille, *f. (mil.)*, battle.

bataillon, *m. (inf.)*, battalion.

bateau, *m.*, boat.

batterie, *f. (art.)*, battery; — **de combat**, the whole of a field battery, except the **train régimentaire**; — **de tir**, firing battery; (*mil.*), drum call.

t., to beat, fight; — **en**
e (*mil.*), to beat a retreat.
f., Bavarian.
f., Bavaria.
 beautiful (*feminine, belle*);
 —, the weather is fine.
f., spade; — **de crosse**
 trail spade.
., Belgian.
., *f.*, Belgium.
., *feminine of beau*.
. (*mil.*), tam-o'-shanter (*worn*
isseurs).
., *f.*, job.
m., need; **avoir — de**, to
 need.
n., concrete; — **armé**, re-
 ceived concrete.
m., butter.
èque, *f.*, bookcase, library
 room and collection of books).
v. (*mil.*), water-bottle, can-
 dy.
lv., well, very well; *m.*,
 le — **du service** (*mil.*),
 god of the service.
adv., soon.
., beer.
m., beefsteak.
n. (*rr.*, etc.), ticket; —
et retour, round trip
 ; — **direct**, through ticket;
re ses —, to buy one's
 s; — **simple**, single ticket
 way).
m. (*aéro.*), two-seater.
n. (*aéro.*), biplane.
m., cracker, biscuit.
., *m.* (*mil.*), bivouac.
., *m.*, shaving brush.
., white (*feminine, blanche*).
vheat.

blessé, *p. p.* = *m.*, wounded man;
grand — (*mil.*), severely wounded
 man.
blesser, *v. t.*, to wound.
 blessure, *f.*, wound.
bleu, *a.*, blue.
bleu, *m.* (*mil. slang*), recruit;
 — **d'horizon** (*mil.*), horizon blue
 (color of French field uniform).
boche, *m.* (*slang*), German.
bock, *m.*, glass of beer.
bœuf, *m.*, ox (*the f is pronounced in*
the singular, but not in the plural).
boire, *v. t.*, to drink.
bois, *m.*, wood, woods.
boisé, *a.*, wooded.
bombardement, *m.*, bombardment.
bombarder, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to bom-
 bard.
bombe, *f.* (*art.*), mortar shell, bomb.
bon, *a.*, good.
bonne, *f.*, maid (servant); — **à**
tout faire, maid of all work.
bonnet, *m.*, bonnet; — **de police**
 (*mil.*), sort of visorless cap.
bord, *m.*, border.
border, *v. t.*, to border.
botte, *f.*, boat.
bouche, *f.*, mouth; — **s inutiles**
 (*mil.*), useless mouths.
boue, *f.*, mud.
bouffée, *f.*, puff.
bouleverser, *v. t.*, to overthrow,
 throw into confusion.
bourgeron, *m.* (*mil.*), fatigue coat.
boussole, *f.*, compass.
bout, *m.*, end.
bouton, *m.*, button.
boutonnière, *f.*, buttonhole.
boyau, *m.* (*mil.*), boyau (*com-*
munication trench).
brancard, *m.* (*mil.*), stretcher.

FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

ncardier, *m.* (*mil.*), stretcher
bearer.
as, *m.*, arm.
èche, *f.* (*mil.*), breach.
etagne, *f.*, Brittany; la Grande
—, Great Britain.
retelle, *f.*, suspender; (*mil.*), gun
sling.
ride, *f.*, bridle.
brigade, *f.* (*mil.*), brigade.
brigadier, *m.* (*mil.*), corporal (*ar-
tillery and cavalry*).
brillant, *a.*, brilliant.
briller, *v. n.*, to shine.
brique, *f.*, brick.
briser, *v. t.*, to break.
brodequin, *m.*, (soldier) shoe.
brosse, *f.*, brush; — à cheveux,
hair brush; — à dents, tooth
brush.
brousseau, *m.* (*mil.*), soldier servant,
"striker," U. S. A.
brouillard, *m.*, fog; il fait du —,
there is a fog.
brûler, *v. t.*, to burn.
brume, *f.*, mist.
bureau, *m.*, office; — des postes et
télégraphes, post and telegraph
office.
but, *m.*, object, aim; end, purpose;
(*mil.*), target.

C

ça, *pr.*, that.
cabinet, *m.*, office; toilet; dressing
closet; — de travail, study.
cadavre, *m.*, corpse.
cadre, *m.*, frame; (*mil.*), officers
and non-commissioned officers of
— hors — (*mil.*), on de-

cafard, *m.* (*mil. slang*), the blue —
(literally, cockroach).
café, *m.*, coffee; café.
cagibi, *m.* (*mil. slang*), dugout.
cagna, *f.* (*mil. slang*), shelter (h — t,
etc., in the trenches).
caisse, *f.*, chest.
caisson, *m.* (*art.*), caisson.
caleçon, *m.*, drawers.
calibre, *m.* (*art.*), caliber.
calme, *a.*, calm.
camarade, *m.*, comrade.
camion, *m.*, truck.
camouflage, *m.* (*mil.*), making — p.
faking, camouflage.
camoufler, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to make — p.
fake.
camp, *m.*, (*mil., etc.*), camp.
campagne, *f.*, country; (*mil.* —),
campaign.
campement, *m.* (*mil.*), encampment
camping party; establishment o
a camp.
camper, *v. n.*, to camp.
canal, *m.*, canal.
canif, *m.*, pocket knife.
canon, *m.* (*art.*), gun, cannon — n
(*inf.*), barrel (of the rifle).
canonnier, *m.* (*art.*), cannon — er,
artilleryman.
cantonnement, *m.* (*mil.*), canton —
ment.
capitaine, *m.* (*mil.*), captain.
caporal, *m.* (*mil.*), corporal; —
fourrier, quartermaster corpor — al.
capote, *f.* (*mil.*), overcoat.
carabine, *f.* (*mil.*), carbine.
caractère, *m.*, character, nature.
carré, *a.*, square.
carrefour, *m.*, cross-roads.
carrière, *f.*, career; quarry.
carte, *f.*, map.

vil.), cartridge; —
cartridge; — à
cartridge; *fausse*
artridge.

(*mil.*), cartridge

), barracks.

), helmet.

up; — *plate* (*mil.*),

(*English*) forage cap.

break.

ss, category.

talk, converse.

(*L.*), cavalry.

vil.), cavalry man,

n *general*), rider,

et before a vowel or
nine, *cette*).

mil.), belt.

of a franc), cen-

centimeter (0".4).

enter; — *d'appui*

r of support, sup-

; — *de résistance*

of resistance.

, nevertheless.

y.

ain.

h one, every one.

.

om; — *à air*, inner

neumatic tire; — *à*

room.

ld; — *de bataille*

f battle.

(*ang*), sweater.

, change.

change.

chapeau, *m.*, hat; — *haut de forme*,
high hat; — *de paille*, straw hat.

chaque, *a.*, each, every.

charbon, *m.*, coal.

charger, *v. t.* (*mil.*, etc.), to charge.

chasser, *v. t.* (*mil.*, etc.), to drive
out.

chasseur, *m.*, hunter; (*mil.*), *chas-*
seur (light cavalry, infantry
French army); — *s d'Afrique*,
African chasseurs; — *s alpins*,
Alpine chasseurs; — *s à cheval*,
mounted chasseurs; — *s à pied*,
foot chasseurs.

chat, *m.*, cat.

chaud, *a.*, hot; *avoir* —, to be hot
(*person*); *être* —, to be hot
(*things*); *faire* —, to be hot
(*weather*).

chauffeur, *m.*, fireman; *chauffeur*;
stoker.

chaussée, *f.*, causeway, highway.

chaussette, *f.*, sock.

chaussure, *f.*, shoe (*is a general*
term for footwear).

chef, *m.*, chief; (*mil.*), the senior,
the commanding officer; — *de*
bataillon, major (infantry and
engineers); — *de corps*, com-
manding officer (of a recognized
independent unit; hence *gener-*
ally) colonel; — *d'escadron*
major (artillery); — *d'es-*
cadrons, major (cavalry); — *de*
gare (*rr.*), station master.

chemin, *m.*, road, way; — *de fer*,
railroad; — *de fer à deux*
voies, double-track road; — *de*
fer à voie étroite, narrow-gauge
road; — *de fer à voie unique*,
single-track road; — *de travers*,
cross-road.

- cheminée, *f.*, chimney; fireplace;
mantelpiece.
chemise, *f.*, shirt; (*mach.*), jacket.
chêne, *m.*, oak.
cher, *a.*, dear (*price and affection*).
cheval, *m.*, horse; — *d'armes*,
troop horse; — *entier*, stallion;
— *haut-le-pied*, spare horse;
— *hongre*, gelding; — *de main*,
led horse; à — *sur*, across;
e.g., à — *sur une rivière*, (a line
of troops) across a river; —
vapeur, horsepower.
chevalet, *m.*, trestle; (*mil.*), aim-
ing stand; (*mil.*), rocket stand.
cheveux, *m. pl.*, hair; *rafratchir*
les —, to trim the hair.
cheville, *f.*, ankle.
chez, *prep.*, at, at the home of.
chien, *m.*, dog; — *sanitaire* (*mil.*),
sanitary dog.
choisir, *v. t.*, to choose.
choix, *m.*, choice; (*mil.*, *etc.*),
selection.
chose, *f.*, thing; *grand'* —, great
thing, great matter.
chute, *f.*, fall.
ciel, *m.*, sky.
cigare, *m.*, cigar.
cigarette, *f.*, cigarette.
cinquantaine, *f.*, fifty.
circulaire, *a.*, circular.
circuler, *v. n.*, to circulate.
citer, *v. t.*, to cite, mention; — à
l'ordre (*mil.*), to mention in
orders.
clair, *a.*, clear.
clairière, *f.*, clearing.
clairon, *m.*, bugle; (*mil.*), bugler.
classe, *f.*, class.
clef, *f.*, key.
clément, *a.*, merciful.
- clou, *m.*, nail.
cocher, *m.*, coachman.
cochon, *m.*, hog.
cœur, *m.*, heart; — *de cro*
(*rr.*), frog.
coin, *m.*, corner; nook.
col, *m.*, collar (*sewed on th*
faux —, collar (*detachabl*
colis, *m.*, parcel; — à
(*mil. slang*), shell (*all*
parcel to be delivered
quarters).
collet, *m.*, collar (*of a co*
uniform).
colline, *f.*, hill.
colonel, *m.* (*mil.*), colonel.
colonne, *f.* (*mil.*, *etc.*), colu-
nne.
combat, *m.* (*mil.*), action,
ment.
combattant, *m.* (*mil.*), com-
bating.
combattre, *v. t.*, to fight.
commandant, *m.* (*mil.*),
(*in the navy*), captain (*of*
whether of the grade of ca
not); — *d'armes*, com-
mander of a fort, garri-
son.
commande, *f.* (*aéro.*), contr-
mandement, *m.* (*mil.*),
commanding authority.
commander, *v. t.*, to comm-
mand.
comme, *prep.*, like; *adv.*, as
commencer, *v. t.*, to begin.
comment, *adv.*, how, what.
communication, *f.*, commun-
ication.
compagnie, *f.* (*mil.*), compe-
ny.
complet, *a.*, complete; *fi*
room for no more pass
m., suit of clothes (*all*
stuff).
comprendre, *v. t.*, to under-
stand.
compte, *m.*, account; bill

compter, *v. t.*, to count.
 conducteur, *m.*, driver, wagoner;
 (*art.*), driver.
 conduire, *v. t.*, to drive (horses,
 autos); to carry on.
 confier, *v. t.*, to intrust.
 congé, *m. (mil.)*, leave of absence.
 connaissance, *f.*, acquaintance;
 knowledge.
 connaître, to know, recognize.
 conquérir, *v. t.*, to conquer.
 consacré, *a.*, sanctioned, regular.
 conséquent, *a.*, consequent; *par*
 —, therefore.
 conserver, *v. t.*, to keep, hold.
 consigne, *f.*, parcel room; (*mil.*),
 orders (*as*, a sentinel's orders).
 confiner, *v. a. (mil.)*, to confine
 (to quarters).
 consommation, *f.*, a drink.
 constance, *f.*, constancy.
 constituer, *v. t.*, to constitute.
 consulter, *v. t.*, to consult.
 content, *a.*, satisfied, content.
 contenu, *m.*, contents.
 continuer, *v. n. t.*, to continue.
 contraire, *a.*, contrary, opposite.
 contre-attaque, *f. (mil.)*, counter
 attack.
 contre-attaquer, *v. t. (mil.)*, to
 counterattack.
 contre-épaulette, *f. (mil.)*, shoulder
 knot.
 countersigner, *v. t.*, to countersign.
 contrôle, *m. (mil.)*, muster roll;
 rayer des —s, to remove from
 the rolls of the army.
 contrôleur, *m.*, ticket taker.
 convenir, *v. n.*, with avoir, to suit;
 with être, to agree; — de, to
 admit.
 convention, *f.*, convention.

conversion, *f. (mil.)*, conversion,
 wheeling.
 copain, *m. (mil. slang)*, chum,
 "bunkie."
 copie, *f.*, copy.
 copier, *v. t.*, to copy.
 corde, *f.*, string.
 cordon, *m.*, string; — *tire-feu*
 (*art.*), lanyard.
 cordonnet, *m. (mil.)*, hat-cord.
 corps, *m.*, body; (*mil.*), regiment,
 corps; *esp.* army corps; —
 d'armée, army corps; corps à
 corps, hand-to-hand fighting.
 correspondance, *f.*, correspondence;
 transfer (*trams, etc.*); station de
 —, transfer point (*trams, etc.*).
 corvée, *f. (mil.)*, fatigue party,
 fatigue duty.
 côte, *f.*, coast; hill.
 côté, *m.*, side.
 coteau, *m.*, hill.
 cou, *m.*, neck.
 couché, *p. p. = a. (mil.)*, lying
 down.
 coude, *m.*, elbow.
 coup, *m.*, blow, stroke; — de
 main (*mil.*), surprise attack;
 — d'œil, glance; — d'œil
 militaire (*mil.*), eye for ground.
 couper, *v. t.*, to cut.
 courage, *m.*, courage.
 couramment, *adv.*, currently.
 courant, *m.*, current.
 coureur, *m. (mil.)*, runner.
 courir, *v. n.*, to run.
 couronner, *v. t.*, crown.
 courrier, *m.*, mail.
 courroie, *f.*, strap.
 cours, *m.*, course; au — de, dur-
 ing.
 couteau, *m.*, knife.

coûter, *v. n. t.*, to cost; coûte que coûte, at all costs.
 couverture, *f.*, blanket.
 couvrir, *v. t.*, to cover; (*mil.*), to cover.
 craindre, *v. t.*, to fear.
 crainte, *f.*, fear.
 crapouillot, *m. (mil. slang)*, trench mortar.
 cravate, *f.*, necktie, cravat.
 crayon, *m.*, pencil.
 crème, *f.*, cream; buff (color).
 créneau, *m. (mil.)*, loophole.
 creuser, *n.*, to dig.
 creux, *a.*, hollow.
 cri, *m.*, cry.
 crier, *v. n.*, to cry.
 croire, *v. t.*, to believe.
 croisement, *m.*, crossing.
 croiser, *v. t.*, to cross.
 croix, *f.*, cross; la —, the cross of the Legion of Honor; la — Rouge, the Red Cross.
 crosse, *f. (art.)*, trail; (*inf.*), butt (of the rifle).
 cuiller, *f.*, spoon.
 cuirassier, *m. (cav.)*, cuirassier.
 cuisine, *f.*, kitchen.
 cuisinier, *m.*, cook.
 cuisinière, *f.*, cook.
 cuisse, *f.*, thigh.
 cuistot, *m. (mil. slang)*, cook.
 culasse, *f. (art.)*, breech.
 culbuter, *v. t.*, to overthrow.
 culotte, *f.*, breeches.
 curé, *m.*, (Roman Catholic) parish priest.

D

d'abord, adv., at first.
dame, f., lady.
danger, m., danger.

dans, *prep.*, in.
 dater, *v. t. n.*, to date; — du, be dated, date from.
 de, *prep.*, of, from; — plus, moreover, besides.
 débarquement, *m. (mil.)*, landing.
 débarquer, *v. t. (mil.)*, to detrunk land, disembark.
 débordant, *a. (mil.)*, outflanking.
 déborder, *v. t. (mil.)*, to flank.
 débris, *m.*, remains, ruins.
 début, *m.*, beginning, opening; —, at first, at the beginning of.
 deçà, *adv.*, on this side.
 décerner, *v. t.*, to confer; bestow upon.
 déchirer, *v. t.*, to tear.
 déchirure, *f.*, tear.
 déclarer, *v. t.*, to declare, announce.
 décollage, *m. (aéro.)*, getting (the ground: airplane).
 décoller, *v. n. (aéro.)*, to get off (the ground: airplane).
 découvert, *a.*, open.
 dédale, *m.*, maze.
 défaire, *v. t. (mil.)*, to defeat.
 défaite, *f. (mil.)*, defeat.
 défendre, *v. t.*, to defend; forbid.
 défense, *f.*, defense; — d'entendre, no admission; — de fumer, smoking.
 défenseur, *m.*, defender.
 défensif, *a.*, defensive.
 défensive, *f. (mil.)*, the defensive.
 définitif, *a.*, definite.
 définitivement, *adv.*, definitively.
 dégager, *v. t.*, to clear, disengage.
 degré, *m.*, degree.
 déjeuner, *m.*, breakfast; *v. n.*, to have breakfast.

ond; *adv.*, on the
leçâ et —, hither,

-morrow.

uest.

to ask.

, to live at or in
: à *after it*).

half-bred horse.

(*mil.*), undress (of
U. S. A., dress).

demolish.

emolition.

ty.

rture.

to go beyond, ex-

atch.

enditure.

o spend.

o displace.

put down.

parcel room.

ince; *conj.*, since;

to annoy, disturb;
isturbed.

), rout.

adv., behind.

f the; from the.

(beginning).

aster.

n., to descend;
to get off a train.

mil.), to desert.

mil.), deserter.

sperate.

spair.

designate.

désir, *m.*, desire.

désirer, *v. t.*, to desire.

désolé, *a.*, sorry.

dessert, *m.*, dessert.

dessus, *adv.*, on, above; *m.*, top;
au — de, above.

détachement, *m. (mil.)*, detach-
ment.

détente, *f. (sm. a.)*, trigger.

détruire, *v. t.*, to destroy.

devancer, *v. t.*, to outstrip, come
before.

devant, *prep.*, before; *adv.*, in
front of; de —, front, in front.

développement, *m.*, development.

développer, *v. t.*, to develop.

devenir, *v. n.*, to become.

devoir, *v. n. t.*, to owe (*in connection
with another verb*, "ought": e.g.,
il devrait venir, he ought to
come); to be obliged to; *p. p.*,
dû.

dévoué, *a.*, devoted.

dévouer, *v. t.*, to devote.

diane, *f. (mil.)*, reveille.

Dieu, *m.*, God; Mon —! Good
Heavens! (*The use of Dieu in
expressions like the foregoing is
not regarded as objectionable by the
French. Do not, however, say
nom de Dieu.*)

différent, *a.*, different.

digne, *a.*, worthy.

dîner, *m.*, dinner; *v. n.*, to dine.

dire, *v. t.*, to say, tell.

direct, *a.*, direct.

direction, *f.*, direction.

dirigeable, *m. (aéro.)*, dirigible
balloon; — rigide, rigid dirigible;
— semi-rigide, semi-rigid dirigible;
— souple, non-rigid dirigible.

diriger, *v. t.*, to direct; send.
 disloquer, *v. t.*, to dislocate.
 disparaître, *v. n.*, to disappear.
 disparu, *p. p.* of disparaître.
 dispositif, *m. (mil.)*, distribution of troops.
 distinguer, *v. t.*, to distinguish.
 diviser, *v. t.*, to divide.
 division, *f. (mil.)*, division.
 doigt, *m.*, finger; — *de pied*, *m.*, toe.
 dolman, *m. (mil.)*, cavalry jacket.
 domestique, *m., f.*, servant.
 dommage, *m.*, damage; pity.
 donc, *conj.*, therefore, then.
 donner, *v. t.*, to give.
 dont, *pr.*, by which, of which, whose, of whom.
 dos, *m.*, back.
 douane, *f.*, customhouse.
 doute, *m.*, doubt.
 douter, *v. n.*, to doubt.
 douteux, *a.*, doubtful.
 dragon, *m., (mil.)*, dragon.
 drap, *m.*, sheet; cloth.
 drapeau, *m.*, flag; colors (of infantry); — *blanc*, white flag; — *étoilé*, the Stars and Stripes.
 droit, *a.*, straight, right; *m.*, right; law; tax.
 droite, *f.*, right (side, hand, etc.).
 du, *article*, of the.
 dur, *a.*, hard.
 durant, *prep.*, during.
 durée, *f.*, duration.
 durer, *v. n.*, to endure, last.

E

eau, f., water; — *potable*, potable water, water fit to drink.
éboulement, m., land-slide, falling in.

échapper, v. n., to escape.
échec, m., check.
échelle, f., ladder; scale (of a map); — *au 10*, scale $\frac{1}{10}$.
échouer, v. n., to fail.
éclair, m., lightning.
éclaircir, v. t., to clear; *s'—*, to clear up (*weather*).
éclairer, v. t., to light, light up; (*mil.*), to give information, watch, reconnoiter.
éclaireur, m. (mil.), scout.
éclat, m. (mil.), splinter.
éclopé, m., footsore.
école, f., school.
écorce, f., bark (of a tree).
Écosse, f., Scotland.
écouter, v. t., to listen.
écurie, f., stable (for horses).
effet, m., effect; *en —*, in fact.
effort, m., effort.
égal, a., equal; *ça m'est —*, all the same to me, all right.
égayer, v. t., to cheer up.
église, f., church (*Roman Catholic*).
eh bien! well!
élan, m., enthusiasm, start.
élevé, a., high, great.
élever, v. t., to raise.
éloge, m., eulogy, praise.
éloigner, v. t., to remove, keep off.
embarquer, v. t., to entrain.
embusqué, m., slacker, shirker.
émotion, f., emotion.
empêcher, v. t., to prevent.
empereur, m., emperor.
emploi, m., employment, use.
employer, v. t., to use; employ.
en, pr., of it, of them; *prep.*, in.
encadrer, v. t., to frame; (*mil.*), to frame in (a company is said to be *encadrée* when it has troops).

ly on its right and on its

dv., more; still; — *et*
that is more.

ink.

i., inkstand.

adv., on this side.

a., asleep.

v. t., to put to sleep.

i., place.

s, f., endurance.

., f., child.

., finally.

v. t., to sink in, drive in.

— (*mil.*), to run away.

v. t., to engage; *s'—*, to
is mil., a battle).

, device, gear.

i. t., to carry off; (*mil.*),
r (a position).

n. (mil.), enemy.

, annoyance, regret, irk-
ss.

v. t., to annoy; *s'—*, to
sd.

ix, v. t., to register, check;
y, to have checked.

ment, m., instruction.

, v. t., to teach.

, adv., together; *l'—*, the

dv., afterwards, then.

v. t., to break into.

v. t., to hear.

v. t., to bury.

entire (feminine, entière).

v. t., to surround.

p., between.

entrance.

i, f., enterprise.

n., to enter, go in; *dé-*
—, no admission.

enveloppe, f., envelope.

enveloppe, v. t., to envelop.

envergure, f. (aéro.), spread (of
wings).

environs, m. pl., neighborhood.

envol, m. (aéro.), start.

envoyer, v. t., to send.

épaule, f., shoulder.

épaulette, f. (mil.), epaulet.

épingle, f., pin; — *de sûreté*,
safety pin.

éponge, f., sponge.

époque, f., epoch, era, time.

éprouver, v. t., to feel, experience.

épuiser, v. t., to exhaust.

équipage, m. (mil.), equipage, bag-
gage.

équipement, m., equipment.

escadrille, f. (aéro.), escadrille, air
squadron.

escadron, m. (mil.), troop (of
cavalry).

escalier, m., stairs, staircase; — *de*
service, back stairs.

escompter, v. t., to anticipate.

escouade, f. (mil.), squad.

espace, m., space.

espion, m., spy.

espionnage, m., spying, espionage.

espionner, v. t., to spy.

esquisser, v. t., to sketch.

essai, m., trial.

essayer, v. n. t., to try.

essence, f., gasoline.

essieu, m., axle.

essouffé, a., out of breath, winded.

essuie-main, m., towel.

est, m., East (*s* is pronounced in this
word).

estomac, m., stomach (the *c* is
silent).

et, conj., and.

étable, *f.*, stable (cows, cattle generally).
établir, *v. t.*, to establish.
établissement, *m.*, establishment.
état, *m.*, state; condition.
état-major, *m. (mil.)*, staff; —
d'armée, **de l'armée**, general staff; —
général (*in popular language, referring to French staff, and correctly referring to foreign armies*), general staff; — **général de l'armée**, all the marshals and generals of the (French) army; **grand** —, general staff.
États Unis, *m. pl.*, United States.
étendard, *m. (mil.)*, standard (cavalry).
étoile, *f.*, star.
étonner, *v. t.*, to astonish.
étrange, *a.*, strange.
étranger, *m.*, stranger, foreigner.
être, *v. n.*, to be.
étrier, *m.*, stirrup.
étrivière, *f.*, stirrup leather.
étroit, *a.*, narrow.
étui, *m. (mil.)*, cartridge case.
étui-musette, *m. (mil.)*, haversack.
eux, *m. pl. pr.*, they; them.
évacuation, *f. (mil.)*, evacuation (of wounded).
évacuer, *v. t. (mil.)*, to evacuate (the wounded).
évidemment, *adv.*, evidently.
évident, *a.*, evident.
exalter, *v. t.*, to raise.
excellence, *f.*, excellence.
excellent, *a.*, excellent.
exclure, *v. t.*, to exclude.
exécuter, *v. t.*, to execute.
exécution, *f.*, execution.
exemple, *m.*, example.
exercice, *m.*, exercise.

expédier, *v. t.*, to send.
expérimenté, *a.*, skilled, experienced.
expliquer, *v. t.*, to explain.
exploiter, *v. t.*, to exploit, drive home.
exploration, *f.*, exploration.
explorer, *v. t.*, to explore.
exploser, *v. t.*, to explode.
explosif, *m.*, explosive.
expression, *f.*, expression.
exprimer, *v. t.*, to express.

F

fabrique, *f.*, factory.
fabriquer, *v. t.*, to make, manufacture.
face, *f.*, **faire** —, to face about.
fâché, *a.*, sorry; displeased, vexed — **de**, sorry for, vexed at; — **contre**, displeased with.
fâcher, *v. t.*, to vex, offend; **se** — to be angry, offended.
facile, *a.*, easy.
façon, *f.*, fashion, manner.
facteur, *m.*, porter; postman.
faction, *f. (mil.)*, sentry duty sentry-go; **en** —, on post.
factionnaire, *m. (mil.)*, sentry.
faible, *a.*, feeble.
faim, *f.*, hunger; **avoir** —, to be hungry.
faire, *v. t.*, to make, do, cause.
fait, *m.*, feat, fact.
falloir, *v. n.*, to be necessary "must, ought, should."
fallu, *p. p. of falloir*.
fameux, *a.*, famous; excellent.
fanfare, *f. (mil.)*, brass band.
fantassin, *m. (mil.)*, infantryman.
farine, *f.*, flour.

. (mil.), fascine.
 ., weariness; hardship.
 ., wearied, tired.
 v. t., to fatigue.
 m., mowing; (mil.),
 z, mowing down (as by
 e gun fire).
 v. t., to mow, mow down;
 to mow down (as by
 e gun fire).
 pers. pres. ind. of falloir;
 ue, "must" (followed by
 junctive); comme il —,
 ed, polite.
 fault, failure, fail.
 false (feminine, fausse).
 ., woman, wife.
 ., window.
 on; fil de —, (iron) wire.
 , firm, resolute.
 farm.
 . t., to close.
 f., firmness, steadiness.
 fire; cesser le — (mil.),
 se firing; ouvrir le —
 to open fire.
 ., felt; (mil.), campaign
 string.
 n., the "Figaro," a cele-
 brity newspaper of Paris.
 face.
 wire; thread; — de fer,
 ron; — de fer barbelé,
 wire.
 e.
 ., to file by, go by.
 net; baggage rack (in
 cars).
 rl; — publique, prostitute.
 son (s is pronounced, l is
 ss).

fin, f., end; a., fine.
 finir, v. t., to finish.
 fixe, a., steady; (mil.), attention!
 (under cover).
 fixer, v. t., to fix, determine.
 flamme, f., flame.
 flanc, m. (mil.), flank.
 flanc-garde, m. (mil.), flanker.
 flanquer, v. t. (mil.), to flank.
 flèche, f., arrow; church spire;
 (art.), split-trail half.
 fleuve, m., (large) river.
 flingot, m. (mil. slang), rifle, gun.
 foin, m., hay.
 fois, f., time.
 folle, feminine of fou.
 fonction, f., function.
 fond, m., bottom.
 font, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of faire.
 force, f., force.
 forêt, f., forest.
 forme, f., form.
 formellement, adv., formally.
 former, v. t., to form.
 fort, a., strong, heavy.
 fort, m. (mil.), fort.
 forteresse, f. (mil.), fortress.
 fortification, f. (mil.), fortification.
 fortifier, v. a. (mil.), to fortify.
 fou, a., crazy (feminine, folle).
 foule, f., crowd.
 fourchette, f., fork; (art.), bracket,
 fork; (mil. slang), bayonet.
 fourgon, m., car (baggage, etc.);
 (mil.), baggage wagon, escort
 wagon (U. S. A.).
 fournir, v. t., to furnish.
 fourrage, m., fodder.
 fourragère, f. (mil.), sort of aiguil-
 lette.
 fourreau, m. (sm. a.), scabbard.
 fourrier, m. (mil.), quartermaster.

(non-commissioned officer and corporal).
frais, *a.*, fresh (*feminine*, *fratche*).
frais, *m. pl.*, cost(s).
franc, *m.*, franc (19.3 cents).
français, *a.*, French.
Français, *m.*, Frenchman.
France, *f.*, France.
franchir, *v. t.*, to cross; (*esp. mil.*), to cross the parapet for an attack; "go over the top," "cross over."
franchissement, *m.*, crossing over; (*esp. mil.*), "going over the top," "crossing over."
frangine, *f. (mil. slang)*, sister (both religious and natural).
frapper, *v. t.*, to strike.
frayer, *v. t.*, to open.
frénétique, *a.*, frenzied.
frère, *m.*, brother.
froid, *a., m.*, cold; j'ai —, I am cold; il fait —, it is cold; *a.*, cold.
froideur, *f.*, cold.
fromage, *m.*, cheese.
front, *m.*, front; forehead.
frontière, *f.*, frontier.
fruit, *m.*, fruit.
fuir, *v. n.*, to run away.
fuite, *f.*, flight; leak.
fumée, *f.*, smoke.
fumer, *v. n. t.*, to smoke.
fusée, *f. (art.)*, fuse; (*mil.*), rocket; — à double effet (*art.*), double-action fuse; — éclairante (*mil.*), flare; — fusante, time fuse; — percutante, percussion fuse.
fusil, *m. (sm. a.)*, gun, rifle; — à répétition, magazine rifle.
fuselage, *m. (aéro.)*, fuselage.
fuselé, *v. (aéro.)*, stream-lined.
fusilier, *m. (mil.)*, automatic rifle-man.

fusillade, *f. (mil.)*, fusillade.
fusiller, *v. t.*, to shoot (*executing shooting*).
fusil-mitrailleur, *m. (sm. a.)*, matic rifle.

G

gabion, *m. (mil.)*, gabion.
gagner, *v. t.*, to gain.
galon, *m. (mil.)*, stripe; che (on sleeve, insignia of rank)
galop, *m.*, gallop.
galoper, *v. n.*, to gallop.
gamelle, *f. (mil.)*, mess-tin.
gant, *m.*, glove.
garage, *m.*, garage.
garçon, *m.*, boy, waiter; (iarily), chap, youngster.
garde, *f. (mil.)*, guard; corps guard-room, guard-house, tent; — descendante, old guard; — montante, new guard; — de police, quarter guard; — à vous (*mil.*), tion!
garder, *v. t.*, to keep, hold; to guard.
gare, *f. (rr.)*, station; — régul (*mil.*), receiving and dispatch station (receives all trains at patches them to destination)
gargousse, *f. (art.)*, cartridge
garnison, *f. (mil.)*, garrison.
gars, *m. pl. (mil. slang)*, the "l (pronounced ga; not really a word).
gâter, *v. t.*, to spoil.
gauche, *a.*, left; *f.*, left (side etc.).

- gaz**, *m.*, gas; — **asphyxiant** (*mil.*), asphyxiating gas.
- gendarme**, *m.*, gendarme.
- gendarmerie**, *f.*, gendarmery (*forms provost guard, in French armies*).
- général**, *m.* (*mil.*), general; — **de brigade**, general of brigade, brigade commander (major general); — **de division**, general of division, division [= division, corps], commander (lieutenant general); **major** —, major general (*in services other than the French*).
- Généralat**, *m.* (*mil.*), generalship (*i.e., grade or dignity*).
- Généralissime**, *m.* (*mil.*), general-in-chief.
- Général-major**, *m.* (*mil.*), major general.
- Genève**, *f.*, Geneva.
- Génie**, *m.* (*mil.*), engineers.
- genou**, *m.*, knee; à —, kneeling.
- gens**, *m. or f. pl.*, people, persons; — **de guerre** (*mil.*), warriors.
- gentil**, *a.*, pleasing, polite.
- gerbe**, *f.*, sheaf (*as art., of shrapnel bullets*).
- geste**, *m.*, gesture, motion.
- gilet**, *m.*, waistcoat, vest.
- glorifier**, *v. t.*, to glorify.
- godillots**, *m. pl.* (*mil. slang*), (soldier) shoes.
- gonflement**, *m.* (*aéro., etc.*), inflation.
- gonfler**, *v. t.* (*aéro., etc.*), to inflate.
- grâce**, *f.*, thanks.
- grade**, *m.* (*mil.*), grade.
- gradé**, *m.* (*mil.*), any person having a grade, but usually limited to non-commissioned officers.
- gradin**, *m.*, step (*e.g., to get out of a trench*).
- graisse**, *f.*, grease.
- graisser**, *v. t.*, to grease.
- gramme**, *m.*, gram.
- grand**, *a.*, great, large; tall, big.
- grand'chose**, *f.*, great thing.
- grand'garde**, *f.* (*mil.*), support (of a line of outposts).
- grand'route**, *f.*, high road.
- Grèce**, *f.*, Greece.
- grec**, *a.*, Greek (*feminine, grecque*).
- grêle**, *f.*, hail.
- grenade**, *f.* (*mil.*), grenade; — à fusil, rifle grenade; — **incendiaire**, incendiary grenade; — à main, hand grenade.
- grenadier**, *m.* (*mil.*), grenadier, bomber, bomb-thrower.
- grenier**, *m.*, garret.
- grimper**, *v. n.*, to climb.
- gris**, *a.*, gray.
- gros**, *a.*, large; **le — de l'armée** (*mil.*), the main body of the army.
- groupe**, *m.*, group; (*art.*), (two or more batteries), group.
- gué**, *m.*, ford.
- guerre**, *f.*, war; — **de mouvement**, open warfare; — **de tranchée**, trench warfare.
- guêtre**, *f.*, gaiter; — **s molletières**, leggings.
- guetter**, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to keep an eye on.
- guetteur**, *m.* (*mil.*), lookout.
- gueule**, *f.*, mouth (*dogs and other animals*).
- guichet**, *m.*, ticket window.
- guichetier**, *m.*, ticket seller.
- guide**, *m.*, guide.
- guidon**, *m.* (*sm. a.*), foresight.
- guitoune**, *f.* (*mil. slang*), shelter, tent.

H

(Mute *h*'s are starred.)

- **habillement*, *m.*, clothing.
 **habiller*, *v. t.*, to dress, clothe.
 **habit*, *m.*, coat (tail-coat).
 **habitant*, *m.*, inhabitant.
 **habiter*, *v. t.*, to inhabit.
 **habitude*, *f.*, custom; acquaintance with.
hache, *f.*, ax.
haie, *f.*, hedge.
haine, *f.*, hate, hatred.
hair, *v. t.*, to hate.
hâlé, *a.*, tanned.
 **haleine*, *f.*, breath.
hardi, *a.*, bold.
haricot, *m.*, bean.
harnachement, *m.*, harness, equipment, equipping.
harnacher, *v. t.*, to harness.
harnais, *m.*, harness (*proper*).
hâte, *f.*, haste.
hâter, *v. t.*, to hasten.
hausse, *f.*, rear sight; elevation;
 — *de combat* (*sm. a.*), battle sight.
haut, *a.*, high; great; *m.*, height.
hauteur, *f.*, height; à la — *de*, as far forward as, at the height of.
havresac, *m.* (*mil.*), knapsack.
 **hectare*, *m.*, hectare (10,000 square meters).
 **hégémonie*, *f.*, leadership.
hélice, *f.*, propeller.
hennir, *v. n.*, to neigh.
 **herbe*, *f.*, grass.
 **héroïque*, *a.*, heroic.
 **hésiter*, *v. n.*, to hesitate.
 **heure*, *f.*, hour; time; *de bonne* —, early.
 **heureusement*, *adv.*, luckily.

- **heureux*, *a.*, happy; lucky.
heurter, *v. t.*, to knock, strike, run into; *se* — *contre*, to strike.
 **hier*, *adv.*, yesterday.
 **histoire*, *f.*, history.
 **homme*, *m.*, man.
Hongrie, *f.*, Hungary.
hongrois, *a.*, Hungarian.
 **honneur*, *m.*, honor.
 **hôpital*, *m.*, hospital; — *de l'* — *intérieur*, base hospital.
 **horaire*, *m.*, time-table.
horizon, *m.*, horizon.
horizontal, *a.*, horizontal.
 **horloge*, *f.*, clock (*public*).
hors, *prep.*, apart from; outside of.
 **hôtel*, *m.*, hotel.
 **huile*, *f.*, oil; *les* — *s*, staff officers.
huitaine, *f.*, eight days (*duration* of).
hussard, *m.* (*mil.*), hussar.

I

- ici*, *adv.*, here.
idée, *f.*, idea.
ignorer, *v. t.*, to be ignorant of, not to know.
il, *pr.*, he; — *y a*, there is, there are;
 — *y avait* imprudence, it would have been unwise.
île, *f.*, island.
imaginer, *v. t.*, to imagine.
immobiliser, *v. t.*, to make stationary, keep (in a given place).
importance, *f.*, importance.
importer, *v. n.*, to be important, be a question of; *n'importe*, it makes no difference, it is of no consequence.
impôt, *m.*, tax.
impuissant, *a.*, powerless.
incendie, *m.*, fire, conflagration.

t., to set on fire.
e, a., indisputable.
., to indicate.
e, a., impregnable.
(mil.), infantry.
f., infiltration; *(mil.)*,
 of troops (*e.g.*, into a
 lose to a position).
., to infiltrate; *(mil.)*,
 ' through (*e.g.*, into a
 lose to a position).
.. (mil.), nurse (*male*),
., U. S. A.
.. (mil.), nurse (*female*).
t., to bend; *s'—*, to

., engineer.
f., inundation.
., to inundate.
(in pl.), insignia; — *s*
(mil.), insignia of rank.
., to install.
m. (mil.), instructor (of
 drill and exercises).
tact.
., untenable (*e.g.*, *mil.*, a

f. (Fr. a.), quarter-
 mps.
v. (Fr. a.), (*an officer of*
dance), quartermaster;
al, chief quartermaster
ade of the intendance,
d to général de divi-
militaire, chief quarter-
second grade of the in-
assimilated to général
le).
intense.
interest.
n., interpreter.
., f., interrogation.

interroger, v. t., to question, in-
 terrogate.
interrompre, v. t., to interrupt.
interruption, f., interruption.
intransportable, a., untransport-
 able.
inutile, a., useless.
inviolable, a., inviolable.
Italie, Italy.
italien, a., Italian.
ivre, a., drunk.
ivresse, f., drunkenness.
ivrogne, m., drunkard.

J

jalon, m., stake.
jalonement, m., staking out.
jalonner, v. t., to stake out.
jamais, adv., ever; *ne —*, never.
jambe, f., leg; — *de force*, stay.
jambon, m., ham.
jante, f., belly.
jardin, m., garden; — *potager*,
 kitchen garden.
jaune, a., yellow.
je, pr., I.
jet, m., jet.
jeter, v. t., to throw.
jeu, m., game; play.
jeune, a., young.
joie, f., joy.
joindre, v. t., to join.
joint, m., joint.
joli, a., pretty.
jouer, v. n., to play.
jour, m., day (*with special reference*
to date).
journal, m., newspaper.
journalier, a., daily.
journée, f., day (*duration, or with*
reference to what happened on a
particular day).

jugulaire, *f.* (*mil.*), chinstrap.
 jumelle, *f.*, field glass.
 jument, *f.*, mare.
 jusque, *prep.*, to, as far as.
 juste, *a.*, just.
 justement, *adv.*, justly; precisely.

K

kaki, *m.* (*mil.*), khaki.
 képi, *m.* (*mil.*), (French) forage cap.
 kilo, *m.*, kilogram.
 kilogramme, *m.*, kilogram (2.2 lb.).
 kilomètre, *m.*, kilometer (*roughly*
2/3 of a mile).

L

la, *f. pr.*, she; it (*for feminine things*).
 là, *adv.*, there.
 là-bas, *adv.*, over there, over yonder.
 lac, *m.*, lake.
 lacet, *m.*, shoe-lace; (*mil.*), zigzag.
 lâche, *a.*, *m.*, coward.
 là-dessus, *adv.*, thereupon.
 là-haut, *adv.*, up there.
 laine, *f.*, wool.
 laisser, *v. t.*, to leave, allow.
 lait, *m.*, milk.
 lampe, *f.*, lamp.
 lancer, *m.*, throwing (*as of a grenade*).
 lancer, *v. t.*, to throw (*as a grenade*).
 langue, *f.*, tongue.
 lard, *m.*, bacon.
 large, *a.*, wide; au —! (*mil.*),
 Keep off! Keep wide!
 largeur, *f.*, width.
 latrine, *f.* (*mil.*), latrine.
 lavabo, *m.*, washstand.

laver, *v. t.*, to wash.
 le, *m. pr.*, he; it (*for masculine things*).
 léger, *a.*, light (*feminine, légère*).
 légère, *f.* of léger; la — (*Fr. a.*)
 light cavalry.
 légume, *m.*, vegetable.
 les, *art. and pl. pr.*, the; them.
 lettre, *f.*, letter; en toutes —s, is
 full.
 leur, *pr.*, their, to them.
 lever, *v. t.*, to raise, lift; se —, to
 get up (*in the morning*); — u
 plan, to survey, make a survey.
 levier, *m.*, lever.
 lèvres, *f.*, lip.
 liaison, *f.* (*mil.*), connection (*we*
have no good word for this, on
had better adopt the French term)
 liaison.
 libération, *f.* (*mil.*), discharge (from
 service).
 libérer, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to discharge
 (from service).
 lien, *m.*, bond.
 lier, *v. t.*, to tie.
 lieu, *m.*, place.
 lieutenant, *m.* (*mil.*), lieutenant.
 lieutenant-colonel, *m.* (*mil.*), lieut-
 enant colonel.
 ligne, *f.*, line; (*mil.*), line; — d
 feu (*mil.*), firing line; — d
 mire (*art.*), line of sight; — d
 résistance (*mil.*), line of re-
 sistance, line of trenches of the
 first line; — de soutien (*mil.*),
 line of support, of support in
 trenches.
 linge, *m.*, linen, underclothes.
 liquide, *m.*, liquid; — enflammé
 (*mil.*), liquid fire.
 liste, *f.*, list.

bed.
n., liter (1.06 quarts).
n., book.
m. (*mil.*), soldier's pocket-
 s.
z., local.
otive, f., locomotive.
v. t., to lodge.
dv., far.
., long (*feminine, longue*).
ur, f., length.
e, conj., when.
v. t., to hire.
a., heavy.
., he; him.
e, f., light.
ux, a., luminous.
., moon.
s, f., telescope; (*in pl.*),
 stacles, goggles.
f., struggle.

M

n, m. (*fam.*), what-do-you-
 it, thingumbob.
ne, f., machine.
in, m., magazine, store.
tralement, adv., in a masterful
 ion.
f., hand; à la —, in the
 d; in his hand; *aux —s*,
 aged, in action; *la — dans*
ang (mil.), the hand by the
 .
enant, adv., now.
enir, v. t., to maintain; *se —*,
 old one's ground.
, m., mayor.
., f., mayor's office.
conj., but.
n., corn.

maison, f., house.
maitre, m., master.
major, m. (*Fr. a.*), field officer in
 charge of regimental administra-
 tion; (*Fr. a.*), grade in the
 medical corps (major and cap-
 tain); — *des attaques (mil.)*,
 engineer officer in charge of
 working parties; — *de la garni-*
son (mil.), administrative officer
 of a garrison.
major général, m. (*mil.*), (*in war,*
Fr. a.), chief of the general staff
 (*général is here an adjective*).
mal, m., evil, harm (*plural maux*);
adv., ill, wrong; — *de pays*,
 homesickness.
malade, a., m., sick.
maladie, f., sickness.
malheur, f., misfortune.
manger, v. t., to eat.
manière, f., manner, method.
manœuvre, f. (*mil.*), maneuver.
manœuvrer, v. n. (mil.), to ma-
 neuver.
manquer, v. n. t., to miss.
manteau, m. (mil.), overcoat; —
de pluie, raincoat.
marais, m., swamp, bog.
marchand, m., merchant.
marchandise, f., merchandise.
marche, f. (mil.), march.
marché, m., market; à bon —,
 cheap.
marcher, v. n., to walk; (*mil.*), to
 march.
mare, f., pool.
marécage, m., marsh.
marécageux, a., swampy.
maréchal, m., horse-shoer; (*mil.*),
 marshal, field marshal; — *ter-*
rant, blacksmith; — *des lov*

- (*Fr. a.*), sergeant (mounted troops and foot artillery).
maréchalat, *m.*, marshalship.
marée, *f.*, tide; — **descendante**, ebb tide; — **montante**, flood tide.
mari, *m.*, husband.
marin, *a.*, sea, seafaring; *m.*, sailor.
marine, *f.*, navy.
marmite, *f.*, kettle; (*mil. slang*), large shell.
marque, *f.*, mark.
marquer, *v. t.*, to mark.
Marseillaise, *f.*, Marseillaise (*French national hymn*).
marteau, *m.*, hammer.
masque, *m.*, mask.
masse, *f.*, mass; (*elec.*), ground; (*mil.*), mass.
mât, *m.*, mast.
matelas, *m.*, mattress.
matelot, *m.*, sailor.
matériel, *m.*, material.
matière, *f.*, matter; — **s premières**, raw materials.
matin, *m.*, morning.
maudit, *a.*, cursed, wretched.
mécanicien, *m.*, engineer.
mèche, *f.*, wick; (*mil.*), slowmatch, fuse.
mécontent, *a.*, displeased.
médaille, *f.*, medal.
médecin, *m.*, doctor, surgeon; — **principal**, (grade) colonel and surgeon.
médecin-chef, *m.*, chief surgeon.
médecin-major, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), (grade) major and surgeon.
médecine, *f.*, medicine.
meilleur, *a.*, better (*comparative of bon*).
mêlée, *f.*, fight.
- mêler**, *v. t.*, to mix; **s'en** —, to a hand.
melon, *m.*, melon; (*fam.*), hat.
même, *a.*, same; **être à** —, to be in a position to.
mémorable, *a.*, memorable.
menacer, *v. t.*, to menace, threaten.
mener, *v. t.*, to lead, take.
menton, *m.*, chin.
mer, *f.*, sea.
mère, *f.*, mother.
mériter, *v. t.*, to deserve.
mes, *pl. pr.*, my.
messe, *f.*, mass (*Roman Catholic Church*).
messieurs, *m. pl.* (*plural*), gentlemen.
mesure, *f.*, measure; **prendre** to take the measure of.
mètre, *m.*, meter (3.28 ft.).
métro, *m.*, the subway at (*abbreviation of métropolitain*).
mettre, *v. t.*, to put; **se** — **à**, to about.
meuble, *m.*, piece of furniture.
meurtier, *a.* (*mil.*), deadly.
meurtrière, *f.*, loophole.
midi, *m.*, noon; the South France.
mieux, *adv.*, better.
milieu, *m.*, middle.
militaire, *a.*, military; *m.*, soldier.
millier, *m.*, thousand.
millimètre, *m.*, millimeter (0".)
million, *m.*, million.
mine, *f.*, mine.
miner, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to mine.
minuit, *m.*, midnight.
minute, *f.*, minute.
mire, *f.* (*mil.*), sight.
miroir, *m.*, mirror.

mission, f., mission.
mitrailleuse, f. (mil.), machine gun.
mobilier, m., furniture.
moins, au —, at least.
mois, m., month.
mollet, m., calf (of the leg).
molletière, f. (mil.), gaiter.
moment, m., moment.
mon, pr., my.
monde, m., world; **tout le —**, everybody.
moniteur, m., adviser, teacher.
monnaie, f., change; **Avez-vous la — de 20 francs?** Can you change 20 francs?
monoplace, m. (aéro.), single seater.
monoplan, m. (aéro.), monoplane.
monsieur, m. gentleman; (*in address*), sir.
monter, v. n., to go up; — **à cheval**, to ride; — **dans un train**, to get on a train.
montre, f., watch.
montre-bracelet, f., wrist-watch.
montrer, v. t., to show.
moral, m. (mil.), morale (morale, *in French, means ethics*).
mors, m., bit.
mort, f., death.
mort, a., dead.
mortier, m., mortar; (*art.*), mortar; — **de tranchée (mil.)**, trench mortar.
mot, m., word; (*mil.*), counter-sign; — **d'ordre (mil.)**, the first element of the mot (*name of a great general, etc.*) is the answer to a sentry's challenge; — **de ralliement (mil.)**, the second element of the mot (*name of a battle, etc.*) is the answer to the **mot d'ordre**.

moteur, m., motor.
mouchoir, m., handkerchief.
moulin, m., mill; — **à café**, coffee mill; (*mil. slang*), machine gun.
mourir, v. n., to die.
moustache, f., mustache.
moustique, m., mosquito.
mouvement, m., movement, motion.
mouvoir, v. t., to move.
moyen, m., means, way, method.
moyen, a., mean; **en moyenne**, on the average.
moyeu, m., hub.
mulet, m., mule.
mur, m., wall.
muraille, f., wall (*suggests protection*), any great or important wall.
musique, f., music; (*mil.*), band.

N

nacelle, f. (aéro.) car, body.
nager, v. n., to swim.
naissance, f., birth.
naître, v. n., to be born.
nappe, f., tablecloth.
narines, f. pl., nostrils.
nationalité, f., nationality.
naturellement, adv., naturally.
navet, m., turnip.
navire, m., ship; — **de guerre**, warship.
ne, adv., not; **ne — que (with a verb)**, only.
nécessaire, a., necessary.
neige, f., snow.
neiger, v. n., to snow.
nettoyage, m., cleaning; (*mil.*), cleaning, "mopping up" ^{of} trenches.

nettoyer, *v. t.*, to clean; (*mil.*), to clean, "mop up" a trench.
 neuf, *a.*, new (*feminine*, neuve) (*opposite of old*).
 neutralité, *f.*, neutrality.
 neutre, *a.*, neutral.
 nez, *m.*, nose.
 niveau, *m.*, level.
 nœud, *m.*, knot.
 noir, *a.*, black.
 nom, *m.*, name.
 nombre, *m.*, number.
 nombreux, *a.*, numerous.
 nommer, *v. t.*, to name.
 non, *adv.*, no.
 nord, *m.*, north.
 notamment, *adv.*, especially.
 note, *f.*, note.
 noter, *v. t.*, to note.
 nôtre, *pr. poss.*, ours.
 des nôtres, of our side, of our men.
 nourriture, *f.*, food; — chez l'habitant, subsistence in private houses.
 nous, *m. pl. pr.*, we; us.
 nouveau, *a.*, new; (*before a vowel*, nouvel, *feminine*, nouvelle) (*new in the sense of recent*).
 nouvelle, *f.*, news.
 noyer, *v. t.*, to drown.
 nu, *a.*, bare, naked; à —, bare-back.
 nuage, *m.*, cloud.
 nuit, *f.*, night.
 nul, *a.*, null; no one.
 nullement, *adv.*, not in the least.
 numéro, *m.*, number (*nombre is number in the arithmetical sense; numéro is a number in a series; the number of a house is numéro*).

O

objectif, *m. (mil.)*, objective.
 objet, *m.*, object.
 obscur, *a.*, dark.
 observation, *f. (mil., etc.)*, observation.
 observatoire, *m. (mil.)*, observing post.
 observer, *v. t. (mil., etc.)*, to observe.
 obstruer, *v. t.*, to obstruct.
 obtenir, *v. t.*, to obtain.
 obtenu, *p. p. of obtenir*.
 obus, *m. (art.)*, shell; — à balles, shrapnel; — explosif, high explosive shell; suivre ses — (*mil.*), to follow one's shell (*of troops following up a barrage fire*).
 obusier, *m. (art.)*, howitzer.
 obusite, *f. (mil.)*, shell shock.
 occasion, *f.*, occasion, opportunity.
 occupation, *f.*, occupation.
 occuper, *v. t.*, to occupy.
 œil, *m.*, eye (*plural yeux*).
 œillet, *m.*, eyelet.
 œuf, *m.*, egg (*f is pronounced in singular, but not in plural*).
 œuvre, *f.*, work.
 offensif, *a.*, offensive.
 offensive, *f. (mil.)*, the offensive.
 office, *m.*, pantry; divine service.
 officier, *m. (mil., etc.)*, officer; — d'administration (*Fr. a.*), executive officer of the intendant; — général, general officer; — d'ordonnance, aide-de-camp; orderly officer (*do NOT translate this ordnance officer*); — sub-alterne, company officer; — supérieur, field officer.
 offrir, *v. t.*, to offer.
 oiseau, *m.*, bird.

ne (in expressions like
one says, i.e., it is said,
u, people have seen,
often be advantageously
by a passive in Eng-

nail (of the hand).

pl. pres. ind. of avoir.

, operation.

, to operate.

t., to oppose.

ow.

hunderstorm.

, f. (mil.), orderly (this
ordnance); (medical),
ion.

(mil., etc.), order (i.e.,
disposition of troops,
etc.).

ar.

., pillow; taie d'—,

se.

n, f., organization.

t., to organize.

dey.

the East; l'extrême —,
East.

origin.

lm.

ig toe.

e (the s is pronounced).

r; — bien, or else.

ere.

., to forget.

vest.

es.

ol.

., tool outfit, plant.

p. of ouvrir), opened;

, opening.

ouvrage, m., work; (mil.), work
(i.e., fort).

ouvrier, m., workman.

ouvrir, v. t., to open.

P

paille, f., straw; — hachée,
chopped straw.

pain, m., bread; — de munition,
army bread.

paix, f., peace.

palan, m., tackle.

palme, f., palm; (mil.), the palm
on the ribbon of the French
military medal, given for an
additional deed of valor.

panier, m., basket.

panne, f., "trouble" (auto, aéro.).

pansement, m., dressing (the dress-
ing itself; the operation of dressing
a wound).

panser, v. t., to dress (a wound).

pantalon, m., trousers.

papier, m., paper; — buvard,
blotting paper; — à lettres,
letter paper.

paquet, m., package, parcel; — de
pansement (mil.), first-aid
packet, dressing.

par, prep., by.

parage, m., region.

paraître, v. n., to appear.

parallèle, f., (mil.), parallel (i.e.,
trench).

parapet, m. (mil.), parapet.

parapluie, m., umbrella.

parc, m., park; (mil.), park (i.e.,
depot of equipment, stores, etc.).

parcours, m., length, circuit.

par-dessus, prep., over.

pareil, a., similar.

- parements, *m. pl. (mil.)*, facings (of a uniform).
 parer, *v. t.*, to ward off.
 parfait, *a.*, perfect.
 parfaitement, *adv.*, perfectly.
 parfois, *adv.*, sometimes.
 parler, *v. n.*, to speak.
 parol, *f.*, wall (inside walls of a house).
 paroisse, *f.*, parish.
 parole, *f.*, word.
 part, *f.*, part, share; quelque —, somewhere.
 parti, *m.*, party, side.
 partie, *f.*, part (of a whole).
 partir, *v. n.*, to leave, set out.
 partout, *adv.*, everywhere.
 paru, *p. p. of paraître*.
 pas, *adv.*, not (requires *ne* to complete the negation, *ne . . . —*, not).
 pas, *m.*, step, pace.
 passage, *m.*, passage; crossing; — à niveau (*rr.*), level crossing.
 passager, *m.*, passenger (in a vessel at sea).
 passer, *v. t.*, to pass; (*mil.*), to be promoted; — colonel, to be promoted colonel; *passer pour*, let go.
 Patrie, *f.*, Fatherland.
 patrouille, *f. (mil.)*, patrol.
 patrouiller, *v. n. (mil.)*, to patrol.
 patte, *f.*, paw; tongue.
 pauvre, *a.*, poor.
 pavé, *m.*, pavement.
 payer, *v. t.*, to pay.
 payeur, *m. (mil.)*, paymaster.
 pays, *m.*, country, countryside, "home."
 peau, *f.*, skin.
 peigne, *m.*, comb.
- peigner, *v. t.*, to comb.
 peine, *f.*, trouble.
 pelle, *f.*, shovel.
 peloton, *m.*, platoon; (*art.*), gun detachment.
 pendant, *prep.*, during.
 pendule, *m.*, pendulum; *f.*, clock (chimney clock).
 pénétrer, *v. t. n.*, to penetrate.
 pensée, *f.*, thought, idea.
 penser, *v. n.*, to think.
 pension, *f.*, pension.
 pente, *f.*, slope.
 percer, *v. t.*, to pierce.
 percutant, *a. (art., sm. a.)*, percussive, striking.
 percuteur, *m. (art., sm. a.)*, striker.
 perdre, *v. t.*, to lose.
 père, *m.*, father.
 péril, *m.*, peril, danger; à ses risques et —s, at one's own risk.
 périlleux, *a.*, perilous.
 permettre, *v. t.*, to allow.
 perpendiculaire, *a.*, perpendicular.
 personne, *f.*, person; une jeune —, a young lady.
 personnel, *m.*, personnel.
 perte, *f.*, loss.
 pétard, *m. (mil.)*, petard, demolition cartridge.
 petit, *a.*, small.
 peu, *adv.*, little; *m.*, small quantity.
 peuplier, *m.*, poplar.
 peur, *f.*, fear; avoir —, to be afraid.
 peut-être, *adv.*, perhaps.
 physionomie, *f.*, aspect, character.
 pic, *m.*, pick.
 pièce, *f.*, piece; (*art.*), gun; — de campagne (*art.*), field gun; — de rechange, spare parts, spares; — de siège (*art.*), siege gun.

prendre —, to gain	pluie, <i>f.</i> , rain.
	plume, <i>f.</i> , pen; feather.
	plus, <i>adv.</i> , more; ne . . . —, no more; de — en —, more and more.
	plutôt, <i>adv.</i> , rather.
non wine.	poche, <i>f.</i> , pocket.
nûl.), pioneer, en-	poids, <i>m.</i> , weight (d and s are silent).
	poignet, <i>m.</i> , wrist.
tick, prick; (aéro.),	poilu, <i>m.</i> (<i>mil. slang</i>), French soldier.
du nez (aéro.), to	point, <i>m.</i> , point.
t.	pointage, <i>m.</i> (<i>mil.</i>), aiming; point
ack.	de — (<i>art.</i>), aiming point.
a.), pistol.	pointe, <i>f.</i> , point (<i>anything sharp or sharpened</i>).
n.	pointeur, <i>v. t.</i> , to aim.
(<i>mil.</i>), a fortified	pointeur, <i>m.</i> (<i>art.</i>), gunner (<i>aims the piece</i>).
la — de Verdun.	pois, <i>m.</i> , pea.
lace.	poisson, <i>m.</i> , fish.
ing.	poitrine, <i>f.</i> , chest.
please (<i>takes à after</i>	poivre, <i>m.</i> , pepper.
plait, if you please	police, <i>f.</i> , police.
ure.	polir, <i>v. t.</i> , to polish.
plan.	pomme, <i>f.</i> , apple; — de terre,
or.	potato.
(<i>in a technological</i>	pont, <i>m.</i> , bridge; axle (and acces-
	sories) of a motor car; — de
	bateaux (<i>mil.</i>), bridge of boats;
	— de chevalets (<i>mil.</i>), trestle
	bridge; — de pontons (<i>mil.</i>),
platform.	pontoon bridge; — suspendu,
.), lock.	suspension bridge.
	pontage, <i>m.</i> (<i>mil.</i>), bridge laying.
o rain.	ponton, <i>m.</i> (<i>mil.</i>), pontoon.
	pontet, <i>m.</i> (<i>sm. a.</i>), trigger guard.
stool.	porc, <i>m.</i> , pork; hog.
nd.	porte, <i>f.</i> , door; — de la rue, street
	door, main entrance.
dive.	porte-cigarettes, <i>m.</i> , cigarette car

- portée, *f.* (*art., sm. a.*), range.
 porte-feuille, *m.*, pocket book.
 porte-monnaie, *m.*, purse.
 porter, *v. t.*, to carry; (*of clothes*), to wear.
 porteur, *m.*, bearer; near horse (*of a team*).
 poser, *v. t.*, to place, set down.
 position, *f.*, position.
 possible, *a.*, possible.
 poste, *f.*, post office; — *restante*, general delivery.
 poste, *m.* (*mil., etc.*), post; — *de commandement* (*mil.*), commanding officer's post; — *d'écoute* (*mil.*), listening post; — *d'observation* (*mil.*), observing post.
 poteau, *m.*, post.
 pousse, *m.*, thumb.
 poudre, *f.*, powder.
 poulet, *m.*, chicken.
 poulie, *f.*, pulley.
 pour, *prep.*, for.
 pourboire, *m.*, tip.
 pourquoi, *conj.*, why.
 poursuite, *f.* (*mil.*), pursuit.
 poursuivre, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to pursue.
 pourtant, *adv.*, however.
 pourvu que, *conj.*, provided that.
 pousser, *v. t.*, to push.
 poussière, *f.*, dust.
 pouvoir, *v. t.*, to be able; *p. p.*, pu. 10
 praticable, *a.*, practicable.
 pratique, *a.*, practical.
 pratiquer, *v. t.*, to make; — *un chemin*, to cut a road.
précéder, v. t., to precede.
précipité, a., precipitate, hasty.
préférer, v. t., to prefer.
premier, a., first.
 prenant, *pres. part. of prendre*, taking.
 prendre, *v. t.*, to take; — *à partie* to take in hand.
 préparation, *f.*, preparation.
 préparer, *v. t.*, to prepare.
 près, *adv.*, near.
 présent, *m.*, present.
 présenter, *v. t.*, to present.
 presque, *adv.*, almost.
 pressé, *a.*, hurried; *être* —, to be in a hurry.
 pression, *f.* (*steam, etc.*), pressure.
 prêt, *m.* (*mil.*), pay (*enlisted men*).
 prêter, *v. t.*, to lend, leave exposed.
 prêtre, *m.*, priest.
 prévoir, *v. t.*, to foresee.
 prévôt, *m.* (*mil.*), provost.
 pris, *p. p. of prendre*, taken.
 prise, *f.* (*mil.*), capture.
 prisonnier, *m.*, prisoner.
 privation, *f.*, privation.
 prix, *m.*, price.
 probable, *a.*, probable.
 procédé, *m.*, procedure, process.
 prochain, *a.*, next; neighboring.
 produire, *v. t.*, to produce.
 profil, *m.*, profile.
 profond, *a.*, deep.
 profondeur, *f.*, depth.
 projectile, *m.* (*art.*), projectile.
 prolongé, *a.*, prolonged.
 promenade, *f.*, promenade, trip.
 promener, *v. t.*, to take out for a walk; *se* —, to take a walk.
 prophète, *m.*, prophet.
 propre, *a.*, clean.
 propreté, *f.*, cleanliness.
 protection, *f.*, protection.
 protéger, *v. t.*, to protect.
 prouver, *v. t.*, to prove.
 province, *f.*, province.

on, *f.*, provision, supply.
 uer, *v. t.*, to provoke, cause.
 , *f.*, Prussia.
 n, *a.*, Prussian.
 dv., then.
 i, *m.*, sump.
 ice, *f.*, power; — **ascension-**
 , (*aéro.*), lifting power.
 it, *a.*, powerful.
 n., well (*t and s are silent*).

Q

z., wharf; (*rr.*), platform.
 conj., when; — **même**, even
 ll the same.
 adv., as, respecting.
 m., quarter; (*mil.*), tin cup.
 r-général, *m. (mil.)*, head-
 ters.
 r., whom; which.
 e, *a.*, some.
 on, *f.*, question.
 f., tail.
 , who.
 a., free.
 , *v. t.*, to leave, quit.
 n., what.

R

re, *v. t.*, to turn down, fold
 .
 u (*p. p. of rabattre*) (*of a*
rr.), turned down.
 , *m. (mil. slang)*, "butt," *i.e.*,
 ings.
 amoder, *v. t.*, to mend.
 i, *m.*, raft.
 hir, *v. t.*, to refresh; — **les**
veux, to trim the hair.
a., stiff; steep.
 (*rr.*), rail.

rais, *m.*, spoke.
 raison, *f.*, reason; **en — de**, on
 account of; **avoir —**, to be
 right; **avoir — de**, to get the
 better of.
 ralentir, *v. t.*, to slow up, retard.
 rallier, *v. t. (mil.)*, to rally, reform,
 rejoin (one's camp, lines).
 ramasser, *v. t.*, to pick up.
 ramener, *v. t.*, to bring back.
 rampe, *f.*, balusters; slope.
 rang, *m. (mil.)*, rank; **sur deux**
 —s, in two ranks.
 ranger, *v. t.*, to draw up.
 rapide, *a.*, rapid.
 rapidement, *adv.*, rapidly.
 rappel, *m. (mil.)*, recall.
 rappeler, *v. t.*, to recall; **se —**, to
 recollect.
 rapport, *m.*, report.
 rarement, *adv.*, rarely.
 rasé (*p. p. of raser*), shaven, clean-
 shaven.
 raser, *v. t.*, to shave.
 rassembler, *v. a.*, to collect, gather.
 raté, *m. (art., sm. a.)*, misfire.
 rater, *v. t.*, to miss (fire).
 ration, *f.*, ration, allowance.
 ravin, *m.*, ravine.
 ravitaillement, *m. (mil.)*, refilling,
 supply.
 ravitailler, *v. t. (mil.)*, to refill, re-
 new supplies.
 rayer, *v. t.*, to erase, strike off.
 rayure, *f. (art., sm. a.)*, groove.
 recevoir, *v. t.*, to receive.
 recommander, *v. t.*, to recommend;
 to register (*a letter*).
 recommencer, *v. n. t.*, to begin
 again.
 récompense, *f.*, reward.
 récompenser, *v. t.*, to reward.

- reconnaissance**, *f.*, reconnaissance.
reconnaître, *v. t.*, to recognize;
 (*mil.*), to reconnoiter.
reconquérir, *v. t.*, to reconquer.
recrue, *f. (mil.)*, recruit.
recrutement, *m. (mil.)*, recruiting.
recruter, *v. t. (mil.)*, to recruit.
recul, *m. (mil.)*, withdrawal; re-
 treat; (*art., sm. a.*), recoil.
reculer, *v. n. (mil.)*, to retreat;
 (*art., sm. a.*), to recoil.
reddition, *f. (mil.)*, surrender.
redoute, *f. (mil.)*, redoubt.
réduit, *m. (mil.)*, redoubt (*keep of a*
 fortress).
réforme, *f. (mil.)*, condemnation;
 compulsory retirement.
réformer, *v. t. (mil.)*, to condemn;
 retire.
refouler, *v. t.*, to throw back.
refuge, *m.*, refuge; — *des blessés*
 (*mil.*), first-aid station.
refuser, *v. t. (mil., etc.)*, to refuse.
regarder, *v. t.*, to look.
régiment, *m. (mil.)*, regiment.
région, *f.*, region.
règle, *f.*, rule; *en* —, formal,
 regular.
règlement, *m. (mil.)*, regulations;
 drill regulations.
règlementer, *v. t. (mil.)*, to give
 regulations to, make regulations
 for.
régler, *v. t.*, to arrange, regulate.
regret, *m.*, regret.
regretter, *v. t.*, to regret.
régulier, *a.*, regular.
rejeter, *v. t.*, to throw back.
rejoindre, *v. t.*, to join.
relâche, *m.*, respite, relaxation.
relève, *f. (mil.)*, relief (of troops,
 sentries, etc.).
- relever**, *v. t. (mil.)*, to relieve (of
 duties, troops in the trenches, etc.)
remarquable, *a.*, remarkable.
remarquer, *v. t.*, to notice; to
 mark (make a remark).
remercier, *v. t.*, to thank;
 charge (*from a position*).
remettre, *v. t.*, to put back, restitute.
remonter, *v. t. n.*, to go back,
 mount.
remorque, *f.*, tow rope; tra
 (auto).
remorquer, *v. t.*, to tow.
rempart, *m. (mil.)*, rampart.
remplir, *v. t.*, to fill.
rencontre, *f.*, meeting; (*mil.*),
 counter.
rencontrer, *v. t.*, to meet.
rendre, *v. t.*, to render, make, g
 back; *se* — (*mil.*), to surren
renforcement, *m. (mil.)*, reënfo
 ment.
renforcer, *v. a.*, to reënforce.
renfort, *m. (mil.)*, reënforcement.
renseignement, *m.*, information.
renseigner, *v. t.*, to inform.
rentrer, *v. n.*, to come back, retu
renvoyer, *v. t.*, to send back.
repas, *m.*, meal; (*of horses*), fe
 feeding.
repasser, *v. t.*, to recross.
repère, *m.*, point de —, be
 mark; (*art.*), registration poi
repérer, *v. t.*, — *le tir* (*art.*),
 correct the fire (*by regist*
 points).
répéter, *v. t.*, to repeat.
replier, *v. t.*, to fold again; (t
 to take up (a pontoon bri
 etc.).
répondre, *v. n.*, to reply, as
 (takes *à*).

rest.

v. t. (*mil.*), to throw
sh back.

v. t., to take back;

f. (*mil.*) (*in pl. gener-*
alis), retaliation.
, network (of railroads,
e and telegraph lines,
e *de fil de fer barbelé*
ire entanglement.(*mil.*), reserve.

t., to resign, give up.

n. (*mil.*, etc.), to resistf. (*mil.*, etc.), resistance.

t., to resolve.

., spring; province, de-
t.

f., resource.

m., restaurant.

emander.

., to remain.

t., to reestablish.

delay; (*of a watch*), loss;—, to be late; (*of a*
o be slow.. n. t., to delay; (*of a*
o be slow.

., to retain.

., return; — **offensif**
unterthrust.v. t., to turn; — **une**
(*mil.*), to turn a trench
its original occupants).(*mil.*), retreat; retire-t. (*mil.*), to retire.a. (*mil.*), intrenched.v. t. (*mil.*), to intrench,
ie —, to intrench one's

t.

réussir, v. n., to succeed.

revanche, f., revenge.

réveil, m. (*mil.*), reveille.

réveiller, v. t., to waken.

revenir, v. n., to return, come back;
— sur, to return to (a matter).revolver, m. (*sm. a.*), revolver.

révoquer, v. t., to revoke, recall.

revue, f. (*mil.*), review, inspec-
tion; passer en —, la — de, to
review.

rez-de-chaussée, m., ground-floor.

rien, m., a mere nothing, a
trifle.

rince-bouche, m., finger-bowl.

rire, v. n., to laugh.

risque, m., risk.

risquer, v. t., to risk.

rive, f., bank, shore.

rivière, f., (small) river, creek.

riz, m., rice.

robinet, m., cock, faucet.

roi, m., king.

rôle, m., part, rôle.

romain, a., Roman.

rompre, v. t., to break; — à, to
inure to.Rosalie (*proper name, mil. slang*),
the bayonet.

rosbif, m., roast beef.

roue, f., wheel.

rouge, a., red.

rouler, v. n. t., to roll.

roumain, a., Rumanian.

Roumanie, f., Rumania.

route, f., road; — nationale, state
road.

rue, f., street.

ruisseau, m., brook.

rupture, f., gap.

russe, a., Russian.

Russie, f., Russia.

S

- sable**, *m.*, sand.
sabre, *m.* (*sm. a.*), saber.
sac, *m.*, sack; (*mil.*), the pack.
sacrifice, *m.*, sacrifice.
sacrifier, *v. t.*, to sacrifice.
sage, *a.*, good; wise.
saigner, *v. n. t.*, to bleed.
saillant, *m.* (*mil.*), salient.
saisir, *v. t.*, to seize.
salle, *f.*, large room; hall; — à manger, dining-room; — de bain, bath-room.
salon, *m.*, parlor, drawing-room.
saluer, *v. t.*, to greet; (*mil.*), to salute.
salut, *m.*, safety, welfare; (*mil.*), salute.
salve, *f.* (*mil.*), salvo.
sang, *m.*, blood; pur —, thoroughbred.
sanguin, *a.*, ruddy.
sans, *prep.*, without.
santé, *f.*, health; **service de** — (*mil.*), medical department.
sape, *f.* (*mil.*), sap.
saper, *v. t.* (*mil.*), to sap.
sapeur, *m.* (*mil.*), sapper, engineer.
sapin, *m.*, fir.
satisfaction, *f.*, satisfaction.
satisfaire, *v. n.*, to satisfy (*takes à*).
sauf, *prep.*, except.
saut, *m.*, jump.
sauter, *v. n.*, to jump.
sauver, *v. t.*, to save.
savoir, *v. t.*, to know.
savon, *m.*, soap.
Saxe, *f.*, Saxony.
saxon, *a.*, Saxon.
scie, *f.*, saw.
scier, *v. t.*, to saw.
sau, *m.*, bucket.
sec, *a.*, dry (*feminine, sèche*).
second, *a.*, second.
secouer, *v. t.*, to shake.
secours, *m.*, help; **poste de** — (*mil.*), dressing station.
secousse, *f.*, shaking.
secteur, *m.* (*mil.*), sector.
section, *f.* (*mil.*), section ($\frac{1}{2}$ of a company, infantry; 2 guns, artillery).
seigle, *m.*, rye.
sel, *m.*, salt.
selle, *f.*, saddle.
seller, *v. t.*, to saddle.
sellier, *m.*, saddler.
selon, *prep.*, according.
semaine, *f.*, week.
semblant, *m.*, seeming; **faire — de**, to pretend to.
sembler, *v. n.*, to seem.
semelle, *f.*, sole; (*auto*), shoe.
sens, *m.*, sense, judgment, direction.
sentier, *m.*, path.
sentinelle, *f.* (*mil.*), sentinel.
sentir, *v. t.*, to feel.
sergent, *m.* (*mil.*), sergeant (*foot troops, except foot artillery*); — **fourrier** (*mil.*), quartermaster sergeant; — **de ville**, policeman.
sergent-major, *m.* (*mil.*), company quartermaster sergeant.
série, *f.*, series.
serment, *m.*, oath.
serre-file, *m.* (*mil.*), file closer.
serre-freins, *m.*, brakeman.
serrer, *v. t.*, to tighten; (*mil.*), to close up.
serrure, *f.*, lock.
sert, 3d pers. pres. sing. of **servir**.
servant, *m.* (*art.*), cannoneer.
servante, *f.* (*art.*), pole prop.
service, *m.*, service.

f., napkin.
n., to serve; be useful;
 be of use to; — *de*, to
 s; *se — de*, to make use

nly; alone.

i.

century.
 seat; (*mil.*), siege.

z., to whistle.

whistle.

signal.

nt, *m.* (*mil.*), descriptive

z. t., to report; give a
 ion of.

m. (*mil.*), signal-man.

l., to sign.

simple.

a., simultaneous.

ment, *adv.*, simultane-

monkey; (*mil. slang*),
 neat.

z., odd, strange, singular.

te.

ster.

k.

hirst; *avoir —*, to be

t., to watch, care for;
blessés, to nurse the
 l.

are, attention.

vening.

und.

(*mil.*), soldier; simple

ate.

nil.), pay (officers').

sun.

somber, dark.

z., brief.

sommeil, *m.*, sleep; *avoir —*, to be
 sleepy.

son, *pr.*, his, her, its; *m.*, sound.

sonner, *v. n. t.*, to sound.

sonnerie, *f.* (*mil.*), trumpet call.

sorte, *f.*, sort; *de la —*, so, in this
 way.

sortir, *v. n.*, to go out; go up (*of*
an airplane); sally forth.

sou, *m.* (5 *centimes*), sou, cent.

souci, *m.*, care, worry.

soucoupe, *f.*, saucer.

souffler, *v. n. t.*, to blow.

souffrir, *v. n. t.*, to suffer, endure.

soulier, *m.*, shoe.

soupape, *f.*, valve.

soupe, *f.*, soup; (*mil.*), mess call.

sous, *prep.*, under.

sous-lieutenant, *m.* (*mil.*), 2d lieu-
 tenant.

sous-marin, *m.*, submarine.

sous-officier, *m.* (*mil.*), non-com-
 missioned officer.

soutenir, *v. t.*, to support.

soutien, *m.* (*mil.*, *etc.*), support.

spahi, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), spahi.

spécial, *a.*, special.

station, *f.* (*rr.*), station; (*mil.*),
 station.

stopper, *v. t.*, to stop (*an engine*).

stratégie, *f.* (*mil.*), strategy.

strictement, *adv.*, strictly.

subir, *v. t.*, to suffer, sustain.

submerger, *v. t.*, to submerge.

submersible, *m.*, submarine.

subsistance, *f.* (*mil.*), subsistence;
mettre en —, to subsist.

succès, *m.*, success.

sucré, *m.*, sugar.

suffire, *v. n.*, to suffice.

suite, *f.*, series, suite; *de —*, in
 succession.

suisant, *a.*, following.
 suivre, *v. t.*, to follow.
 suprême, *a.*, supreme.
 sur, *prep.*, on.
 sûr, *a.*, sure.
 sûreté, *f.* (*mil.*, *etc.*), security.
 surveiller, *v. t.*, to overlook, superintend.
 survoler, *v. t.* (*aéro.*), to fly over.

T

tabac, *m.*, tobacco (*c. silent*).
 table, *f.*, table.
 tache, *f.*, spot.
 tâche, *f.*, task.
 tâcher, *v. t.*, to try, attempt.
 tacot, *m.* (*mil. slang*), old motor car.
 tactique, *f.* (*mil.*), tactics.
 taie, *f.*, pillow case.
 tailler, *v. t.*, to cut.
 tailleur, *m.*, tailor.
 talon, *m.*, heel.
 tambour, *m.*, drum; (*mil.*), drummer; — major (*mil.*), drum major.
 tampon, *m.*, plug; (*rr.*), buffer.
 tamisage, *m.*, screening.
 tamiser, *v. t.*, to screen.
 tandis que, *conj.*, while.
 tant, *adv.*, so many.
 tapis, *m.*, carpet.
 taquet, *m.*, cleat.
 tard, *adv.*, late.
 tasse, *f.*, cup.
 taux, *m.*, rate (of interest, *etc.*).
 taxi, *m.*, taxicab.
 teint, *m.*, complexion.
 tel, *a.*, such.
 télégramme, *m.*, telegram.
 télégraphe, *m.*, telegraph.
 télégraphier, *v. t.*, to telegraph.

télégraphiste, *m.*, telegraph operator.
 télémètre (*mil.*), range finder.
 téléphone, *m.*, telephone; *com.*, telephone message.
 téléphoner, *v. t.*, to telephone.
 témoignage, *m.*, testimony.
 témoigner, *v. t.*, to testify.
 témoin, *m.*, witness.
 tempête, *f.*, storm.
 temple, *m.*, (Protestant) church.
 temps, *m.*, time; weather; à time.
 tender, *m.* (*rr.*), tender.
 tendre, *v. t.*, to strain, stretch.
 tenir, *v. t.*, to hold, keep; — (*mil.*), to hold out.
 tentative, *f.*, attempt.
 tente, *f.* (*mil.*), tent.
 tente-abri, *f.* (*mil.*), shelter tent.
 tenter, *v. t.*, to attempt.
 tenue, *f.* (*mil.*), dress, uniform.
 de campagne, field dress; —, dress uniform (U. S.).
 grande —, full dress; petit undress, dress (U. S. A.).
 terrain, *m.* (*mil.*), terrain, ground.
 terre, *f.*, earth; the earth; ground; soil; — à —, practical.
 terrible, *a.*, terrible.
 territoire, *m.*, territory.
 territorial, *a.*, territorial; (*mil.*), territorial.
 territoriale, *feminine of territorial* — (*Fr. a.*), the territorial.
 tête, *f.*, head.
 thé, *m.*, tea.
 tiers, *m.*, third part; third party.
 timbre, *m.*, stamp (*postage* general); — poste, postage stamp.
 timbrer, *v. t.*, to stamp.

., *sm. a.*), fire; practice;
 — de barrage, curtain
 - courbe (*art.*), curved
 rapide, rapid fire.
m. (mil.), skirmisher.
n. (mil.), to skirmish.
t. (mil.), to fire.
. (mil.), sharpshooter,
 an.
 , drawer (of a table);
 lve.
 oth; linen.
 of.
 heet iron.
n., to fall.
 ton (1000 kilos); —
 e, 1000 kilos.
n., to thunder.
m., thunder; (*sm. a.*),
 (seat of the charge).
 , torpedo.
 wrong, injury; avoir —,
 rong.
 oon, early.
 (*mil. slang*), surgeon.
t., to touch.
adv., always.
 ower; turn.
m. (art.), trunnion.
m., turn (of a road, etc.).
 e, around.
 ., round, visit.
n., to turn.
 ll, every (*pl., tous*).
 entirely, completely.
 ., to betray.
t., treachery.
 (*rr.*), train; (*mil.*), train;
 combat (*mil.*), combat
 — des équipages (*mil.*),
 in, baggage train; —
 (*rr.*), express train;

— de grande vitesse (*rr.*), fast
 train; — de marchandises (*rr.*),
 freight train; — omnibus (*rr.*),
 local train; — régimentaire
 (*mil.*), regimental train; — de
 retour (*rr.*), return train; —
 sanitaire (*mil.*), sanitary train,
 hospital train; — de voyageurs
 (*rr.*), passenger train.
 traitement, *m.*, treatment.
 traiter, *v. t.*, to treat.
 tranchée, *f. (mil.)*, trench; — de
 départ, trench of departure (*one*
from which an assault is made);
 — de tir, fire trench, first line
 trench.
 tranquille, *a.*, calm, quiet; soyez
 —, don't worry.
 transport, *m.*, transportation.
 transportable, *a.*, transportable.
 transporter, *v. t.*, to transport.
 travail, *m.*, work (*pl., travaux*).
 travailler, *v. t.*, to work.
 travers, *à* —, across.
 traverse, *f.*, cross-tie; (*mil.*), trav-
 erse.
 traverser, *v. t.*, to cross.
 traversin, *m.*, bolster.
 très, *adv.*, very.
 trésorier, *m. (mil.)*, paymaster.
 tri, *m.*, sorting (of the mail).
 triage, *m.*, sorting.
 tricot, *m.*, sweater; jersey.
 trier, *v. t.*, to sort.
 triplan, *m. (aéro.)*, triplane.
 triste, *a.*, sad, gloomy.
 trompette, *f.*, trumpet; *m. (mil.)*,
 trumpeter.
 trop, *adv.*, too much.
 trot, *m.*, trot.
 trotter, *v. n.*, to trot.
 trottoir, *m.*, sidewalk.

trou, *m.*, hole; — d'air (*aéro.*), air pocket.
troupe, *f.* (*mil.*), troop, troops;
hommes de —, enlisted men.
troupier, *m.* (*mil.*), soldier.
trousse, *f.*, bunch; (*mil.*), housewife.
trousseau, *m.*, bunch; outfit.
trouver, *v. t.*, to find; se —, to be.
truck, *m.*, truck; fiat car.
tu, *pr.*, thou.
tube, *m.*, tube.
tuer, *v. t.*, to kill.
tunique, *f.* (*mil.*), tunic.
turc, *a.*, Turk (*feminine*, turque).
turco, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), Turco.
Turquie, *f.*, Turkey.
tuyau, *m.*, tube, pipe (e.g., gas, water).

U

un, *m. art.*, a, an; *adj.*, one.
uniforme, *m.* (*mil.*), uniform.
union, *f.*, union, conjunction.
unir, *v. t.*, to unite.
unité, *f.*, unit; (*mil.*), troop-unit.
urinoir, *m.*, urinal.
usage, *m.*, custom; à l'— de, for the use of.
user, *v. t.*, to wear out; — de, to employ, use.
usine, *f.*, factory, works.
usure, *f.*, wear; guerre d'—, (*mil.*), wearing down war (*trench warfare*).
utile, *a.*, useful.
utiliser, *v. t.*, to utilize, turn to account.
utilité, *f.*, usefulness.

V

vacance, f., vacancy; (*in pl.*),

vacant, *a.*, vacant.
vache, *f.*, cow; cowhide.
wagon, *m.* (*rr.*), car.
vague, *f.*, wave (*of water*); (*mil.*), wave (*of troops*).
vaguemestre, *m.* (*Fr. a.*), non-commissioned officer in charge of the post office.
vaisseau, *m.*, vessel (*ship*).
vaillance, *f.*, valor.
vaillant, *a.*, valiant.
valeur, *f.*, worth, value.
vallée, *f.*, valley.
vallon, *m.*, small valley.
valoir, *v. t.*, to be worth.
vapeur, *f.*, steam; *m.*, steamer.
veau, *m.*, calf.
veiller, *v. n.*, to watch.
vendre, *v. t.*, to sell.
venir, *v. n.*, to come; — de, to have just (*done a thing, etc.*).
vent, *m.*, wind.
vente, *f.*, sale.
ventre, *m.*, belly.
verger, *m.*, orchard.
vérité, *f.*, truth.
verre, *m.*, glass; tumbler.
verrou, *m.*, bolt; (*mil.*), bolt.
vers, *prep.*, towards.
versant, *m.*, slope (e.g., *of a hill*).
verser, *v. t.*, to spill; pour; transfer; deposit (money).
vert, *a.*, green; *m.*, green forage.
mettre au —, to pasture.
veste, *f.* (*mil.*), blouse (e.g., *the old drab blouse*).
vêtement, *m.*, article of clothing; (*in pl.*), clothes.
viande, *f.*, meat; — de conserve, preserved meat; — marié, pickled meat; — sur le —, meat on the hoof.

FRENCH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY

e, f., victory.
ieux, a., victorious.
a., empty; **m.**, void, empty
 ace.
t, a., old (*feminine, vieille*).
a. f., vive, lively, keen; **de**
ve force, by main force.
ureusement, adv., vigorously.
in, a., wretched.
age, m., village.
e, f., town.
, m., wine.
saigre, m., vinegar.
, f., sorew; — **de culasse (art.)**,
 breech screw.
ser, v. t., to aim.
sible, a., visible.
sière, f., visor.
sité, f., visit; inspection, ex-
 amination.
isiter, v. t., to visit; to inspect,
 examine.
ite, a., quick; **adv.**, quickly.
itesse, f., speed, velocity.
itre, f., window pane.
ivre, v. n., to live.
ivres, m. pl., food supplies; —
pain (mil.), bread supplies; —
viande (mil.), meat supplies;
petits (mil.), small groceries,
 small stuff.
voici, adv., here is (*must frequently*
be translated in a manner depend-
ing on the context).
voie, f., way, track; road.
voilà, adv., here is, or are, there is,
 or are (*must be translated accord-*
ing to the context).
voir, v. t., to see.
voisin, m., neighbor.
, m., carriage; (*rr.*), car;

vol, m. (aéro.), flight; — **plané**
 (*aéro.*), volplane, glide.
volant, m., hand wheel; — **de**
pointage (art.), elevating hand
 wheel.
voler, v. n. (aéro.), to fly.
volontiers, adv., willingly, with
 pleasure.
voltigeur, m. (inf.), rifleman (*all*
around member of a grenadier
squad).
vont, 3d pers. pl. pres. ind. of aller.
vouloir, v. n., to wish; to be will-
 ing; — **bien**, to be willing.
voulu, p. p. of vouloir, wished.
voyage, m., trip; voyage; travels.
voyageur, m., passenger (*in a rail-*
road train).
vrai, a., true.
vrille, f., gimlet; (*aéro.*), spin.
vue f., view.

W

wagon, m. (rr.), car; — **cavalier**
 horse car; — **à couloir**, corridc
 car; — **de marchandises**, bc
 car; — **poste**, mail car, carriag

Y

y, adv., to it, at it, in it, there.
yeux, m. pl. (of oeil), eyes.

Z

zèle, m., zeal.
zélé, a., zealous.
zinc, m., zinc.
zingage, m., covering with
 galvanizing.
zinguer, v. t., to zinc; to

- zone**, *f.*, zone, belt; region, area;
— **des armées** (*Fr. a.*), army
zone (*in matter of supply*) under
the orders of the commander in
chief; — **de l'arrière** (*mil.*), the
rear (*of an army with reference to
lines of supply, depots, etc.*);
— **de l'avant** (*mil.*), zone of
activities; — **de l'intéri**
(*Fr. a.*), interior zone, the coun
outside of the field of operati
(*in matters of supply*), un
the direction of the minister
war.
Zouave, *m.* (*mil.*), Zouave.
Zouzou, *m.* (*mil. slang*), Zouave.

II. ENGLISH-FRENCH VOCABULARY

(For abbreviations, see French-English part.)

A

- a** (*article*), un, *m.*; une, *f.*
abandon, *v. t.*, abandonner.
abatis (*mil.*), abatis, *m.*
able, *a.*, capable; to be —, pouvoir.
above, *adv.*, dessus; *prep.*, au-dessus, au dessus de.
accessory, accessoire, *m.*; accessoire, *a.*
according, *prep.*, selon.
account, compte, *m.*
acquaintance, connaissance, *f.*
acquire, *v. t.*, acquérir.
across, *a.*, à travers; à cheval sur (*i.e.*, on both sides of, *e.g.*, a river).
active, *a.*, actif; (*mil.*), actif; the — army, l'armée active, l'active.
add, *v. t.*, ajouter.
adjacent, *a.*, avoisinant.
adjutant (*mil.*), (capitaine) adjudant-major, *m.*
administrative, *a.*, administratif.
admission, admission, *f.*; no —, défense d'entrer.
admit, *v. n.*, convenir de.
advance, *v. n. t.*, avancer.
advanced, *a.*, avancé.
advance, *avance*, *f.*; in —, à l'avance.
advance guard (*mil.*), avant-garde, *f.*
adversary, adversaire, *m.*
adviser, moniteur, *m.*
aeronautics (*aéro.*), aéronautique, *f.*
affair, affaire, *f.*
afraid, *a.*, to be —, avoir peur.
after, *adv.*, *prep.*, après.
afternoon, après-midi, *m.*, *f.*,
afterwards, *adv.*, après.
afterwards, *adv.*, ensuite.
age, âge, *m.*
agitate, *v. t.*, agiter.
ahead (*in front of*), *adv.*, devant.
aid-de-camp (*mil.*), officier d'ordonnance, *m.*
aiguillette (*mil.*), fourragère, *f.*; aiguillette, *f.*
aim, *v. t.* (*mil.*), pointer; viser.
aiming, pointage, *m.*; — point (*art.*), point de pointage; — stand, chevalet, *m.*
air, air, *m.*
airplane (*aéro.*), aéroplane, *m.*; avion, *m.*; battle —, avion de combat; fire observation —, avion de réglage; poursuit —, avion de chasse.
air-pocket (*aéro.*), trou d'air, *m.*
air-squadron (*aéro.*), escadrille, *f.*

- alight (on the water)** (*aëro.*), amerrir, *v. n.*
alighting (on the water) (*aëro.*), amerrissage, *m.*
all, a., adv., tout; — **aboard!** (*rr.*), en voiture!; — **the same**, quand même.
allow, v. t., laisser; permettre.
allowance (*mil.*), ration, *f.*
all right, ça m'est égal.
almost, adv., presque.
alone, a., seul.
also, adv., aussi.
always, adv., toujours.
America, Amérique, *f.*
American, a., m., américain.
amputate, v. t., amputer.
amuse, v. t., amuser.
an (article), un, *m.*; une, *f.*
ancient, a., ancien.
and, conj., et.
angry, a., fâché; **to be** —, se fâcher.
ankle, cheville, f.
announce, v. t., déclarer.
annoy, v. t., ennuyer.
annoy, v. t., déranger.
annoyance, ennui, m.
answer, v. n., répondre.
anti-aircraft, a. (*aëro.*), anti-aérien.
anticipate, v. t., escompter.
apart (from), prep., hors.
appear, v. n., paraître.
appearance, air, m.
apple, pomme, f.
apprenticeship, apprentissage, m.
approach, accès, m.
approach, v. t., approcher; **aborder, v. t.**; (*mil.*), approcher, *f.*
approaches (of a position), abords, m. pl.
are (100 square meters), are, m.
- arm, bras, m.**; (*mil.*), arme, *m.*
arm, v. t., armer.
army (mil.), armée, *f.*; **the** —, l'armée active; **the** —, l'armée coloniale; **the** or **metropolitan** —, la métropolitaine.
around, prep., autour.
arrange, v. t., régler.
arrange, v. t., aménager.
arrival, arrivée, f.
arrive, v. n., arriver.
arrest (mil.), arrêt, *m.*; aux arrêts.
arrest, v. t. (mil.), mettre aux arrêts.
arrow, flèche, f.
articulate, v. t., articuler.
articulation, articulation, f.
artillery (mil.), artillerie, *f.*; **aircraft** —, artillerie aérienne; **coast** —, artillerie de côte; **field** —, artillerie campagne; **heavy** —, artillerie lourde; **siege** —, artillerie siège.
artilleryman (art.), canonnier, *m.*
as, adv., comme, aussi; — **prep.**, jusque.
ascensional, a. (aëro.), ascensionnel, *m.*
ask, v. t., demander.
aspect, physionomie, f.
asphyxiating, a., asphyxiant.
asleep, a., endormi.
ass, âne, m.
assault, assaut, m.
assaulting, a., d'assaut.
assistant, adjoint, m.
astonish, v. t., étonner.
at, prep., à, chez; — **the** of, chez; — **first, d'abord**, au moins.

e, atmosphère, *f.*
 l.), attaque, *f.*; surprise
 de main.
 , attaquer.
 , atteindre.
 ntative, *f.*
 t., tâcher, tenter.
 (mil.), (in quarters),
 troops formed), garde à
 soin, *m.*; attention, *f.*
 v. t., atténuer.
 udace, *f.*
 autorité, *f.*; the com-
 — (mil.), le commande-
 , automobile, *m.*, *f.*
 itriche, *f.*
 .., Autrichien.
 i the, en moyenne.
 éro.), aviation, *f.*
 ro.), aviateur, *m.*
 attendre.
 f.
 , *m.* (auto), pont, *m.*

B

en arrière.
 m.
 l, *m.*
 baggage, *m.*; (mil.),
 , *m.*; — car (rr.),
 m.; — rack (on trains),
 .; — wagon (mil.),
 éro.), ballon, *m.*; cap-
 ballon captif; free —,
 ore.
 rampe, *f.*
 que, *f.*; brass —, fan-

bandage, bandage, *m.*; bande, *f.*
 bandage, *v. t.*, bander.
 bank (of stream), rive, *f.*; banque,
f. (financial).
 barbed, *a.*, barbelé.
 bareback, à nu.
 bark, écorce, *f.*
 bark, *v. n.*, aboyer.
 barley, orge, *f.*
 barracks (mil.), caserne, *f.*
 barrier, barrage, *m.*; — or curtain,
 fire (mil.), tir de barrage, *m.*
 basket, panier, *m.*
 bastion (mil.), bastion, *m.*
 bath, bain, *m.*
 bath-room, salle, *f.*, de bain.
 battalion (inf.), bataillon, *m.*
 battery (art.), batterie, *f.*
 battle (mil.), bataille, *f.*
 Bavaria, Bavière, *f.*
 Bavarian, *a.*, bavarois.
 bayonet (sm. a.), baïonnette, *f.*
 be, être, *v. n.*; se trouver.
 bean, haricot, *m.*
 beard, barbe, *f.*
 beat, *v. t.*, battre; — a retreat
 (mil.), battre en retraite.
 beautiful, *a.*, beau (feminine, belle).
 become, *v. n.*, devenir.
 bed, lit, *m.*
 bedroom, chambre, *f.*, à coucher.
 beefsteak, bifteck, *m.*
 beer, bière, *f.*
 before, *prep.* (place), devant;
 (time, or order), avant; *adv.*,
 avant.
 begin, *v. t.*, commencer.
 beginning, début, *m.*
 behind, *prep. adv.*, en arrière de,
 derrière.
 Belgian, belge, *a.*
 Belgium, Belgique, *f.*

- believe**, *v. t.*, croire.
belly, ventre, *f.*
belong, *v. n.*, appartenir.
belt, ceinture, *f.*; (*mil.*), ceinturon, *m.*; zone, *f.*
bench, banc, *m.*; — mark, repère, *m.* ●
bend, *v. t.*, plier.
besides, *adv.*, de plus; d'ailleurs.
bestow (on), *v. t.*, décerner.
betray, *v. t.*, trahir.
better, *a.*, meilleur (*comparative* of bon); *adv.*, mieux.
between, *prep.*, entre.
beyond, *adv.*, au-delà.
beyond, *prep.*, au-delà de; *adv.*, là-bas.
big, *a.*, grand.
bill, addition, *f.*; compte, *m.*
biplane (*aéro.*), biplan, *m.*
bird, oiseau, *m.*
birth, naissance, *f.*
biscuit, biscuit, *m.*
bit, mors, *m.*
bivouac (*mil.*), bivouac, *m.*
bleed, *v. n. t.*, saigner.
blood, sang, *m.*
blow, *v. n.*, souffler.
boat, bateau, *m.*
body, corps, *m.*; — (of airplane) (*aéro.*), nacelle, *f.*; main — of the army (*mil.*), gros, *m.*, de l'armée.
bold, *a.*, hardi.
boldness, audace, *f.*
bolster, traversin, *m.*
bolt (*mil. etc.*), verrou, *m.*
bomb (*mil.*), bombe, *f.*
bombard, *v. t.* (*mil.*), bombarder.
bombardment (*mil.*), bombarde-
 ment, *m.*
omber (*mil.*), grenadier, *m.*
- bond**, lien, *m.*
bone, os, *m.*, (*the s is pronounced*)
bonnet, bonnet, *m.*
book, livre, *m.*
bookcase, bibliothèque, *f.*
boot, botte, *f.*
border, bord, *m.*
border, *v. t.*, border.
born, to be, *v. n.*, naître.
bottom, fond, *m.*; bas, *m.*
box, boîte, *f.*; — car (*rr.*), wagon de marchandises.
boy, garçon, *m.*
boyau (*mil.*), boyau, *m.*
black, *a.*, noir.
blanket, couverture, *f.*
blow, coup, *m.*
blue, *a.*, bleu.
bracket (*art.*), fourchette, *f.*
brakeman (*rr.*), serre-freins, *m.*
breach, brèche, *f.*
bread, pain, *m.*; army —, field — (*mil.*), pain de munition; — supplies (*mil.*), vivres-pain, *m.*
break, *v. t.*, rompre, briser; casse
breakfast, déjeuner, *m.*; to — *v. n.*, déjeuner.
breath, haleine, *f.*; out of — essoufflé, *a.*
breech (*art.*), culasse, *f.*; (*sm. a.* tonnerre, *m.* (*seat of the charge*)
breeches, culotte, *f.*
brick, brique, *f.*
bridge, pont, *m.*; — laying (*mil.* pontage; — of boats, pont c bateaux; pontoon — (*mil.*), pont de pontons; suspension —, pont suspendu; trestle —, pont à chevaux.
bridle, bride, *f.*
brief, *a.*, sommaire.
brigade (*mil.*), brigade, *f.*

brilliant, *a.*, brillant.
bring, *v. t.*, amener; apporter; to
 — **back**, ramener.
broom, balai, *m.*
brook, ruisseau, *m.*
brother, frère, *m.*
brush, brosse, *f.*; **hair** —, brosse à
 cheveux; **shaving** —, blaireau;
tooth —, brosse à dents.
bucket, seau, *m.*
buff (color), crème, *f.*
buffer (rr.), tampon, *m.*
bugle, clairon, *m.*
bugler, clairon, *m.*
bullet (sm. a.), balle, *f.*
bunch, troussseau, *m.*
bunkie (mil. slang), copain, *m.*
burn, *v. t.*, brûler.
bury, *v. t.*, enterrer.
but, conj., mais.
butt (sm. a.), crosse, *f.*
butter, beurre, *m.*
button, bouton, *m.*
buttonhole, boutonnière, *f.*
buy, *v. t.*, acheter.
by, prep., par.

C

caisson (art.), caisson, *m.*
calf, veau, *m.*; (of leg), mollet, *m.*
caliber (art., sm. a.), calibre, *m.*
call, *v. t.*, appeler.
calm, *a.*, calme, tranquille.
calm, calme, *m.*
camouflage (mil.), camoufflage, *m.*
camp (mil.), camp, *m.*; campe-
 ment, *m.*; to —, *v. n.*, camper;
 — stool, pliant, *m.*
campaign (mil.), campagne, *f.*
Campaign hat (mil.), feutre, *m.*
can, bidon, *m.*

canal, canal, *m.*
cannon (art.), canon, *m.*
cannoneer (art.), canonnier, *m.*;
 servant, *m.*
canteen (mil.), bidon, *m.*
cantonment (mil.), cantonnement,
m.
cap, casquette, *f.*; **forage** —,
 casquette plate (U. S., British).
captain (mil.), capitaine, *m.*; (of a
 ship), commandant, *m.*
capture (mil.), prise, *f.*
car (aéro.), nacelle, *f.*; chariot, *m.*;
 (rr.), wagon, *m.*; vagon, *m.*;
corridor — (rr.), wagon à cou-
 loir; **flat** — (rr.), truck; **horse**
 — (rr.), wagon cavalier; **mail**
 — (rr.), wagon-poste.
carbine (sm. a.), carabine, *f.*
care, soin, *m.*; souci, *m.* (concern).
care for, *v. t.*, soigner.
career, carrière, *f.*
carpet, tapis, *m.*
carriage, voiture, *f.*
carry, *v. t.*, porter; — **away from**,
 enlever de.
cartridge (inf.), cartouche, *f.*;
 (art.), gargousse, *f.*; **ball** —,
 cartouche à balle; **blank** —,
 cartouche à blanc; **demolition**
 — (mil.), pétard; **dummy** —,
 fausse cartouche.
cartridge-box (inf.), cartouchière, *f.*
cartridge-case (sm. a.), étui, *m.*
case, affaire, *f.*; cas, *m.*
cat, chat, *m.*
causeway, chaussée, *f.*
cavalry (cav.), cavalerie, *f.*; **light**
 —, la légère (Fr. a.); — **jacket**,
 dolman, *m.*
cavalryman (cav.), cavalier; **light**
 —, chasseur à cheval (Fr. a.).

- cease**, *v. t.*, arrêter; cesser; — **firing**, cesser le feu.
ceiling, plafond, *m.*
cent, sou, *m.*
center, centre, *m.*; — **of resistance** (*mil.*), centre de résistance; — **of support** (*mil.*), centre d'appui.
centimeter (0.4 *inch*), centimètre, *m.*
century, siècle, *m.*
certain, *a.*, certain.
chair, chaise, *f.*
change (*money*), monnaie, *f.*
change, changement, *m.*
change, *v. t.*, changer.
"chap", garçon, *m.*
chaplain (*mil.*), aumônier, *m.*
character, caractère, *m.*
charge, *v. t.*, charger.
chase, *v. t.*, chasser.
chauffeur, chauffeur, *m.*
cheap, *a.*, à bon marché.
check, échec, *m.*
check, *v. t.*, enregistrer.
cheer, cheer up, *v. t.*, égayer.
cheese, fromage, *m.*
cherry, cerise, *f.*
chest, poitrine, *f.*; caisse, *f.*, (*box*).
chevrons (*mil.*), galons, *m. pl.*
chicken, poulet, *m.*
chief, *a.*, en chef; premier; principal.
chief, chef, *m.*; — **of the general staff** (*French army, in war*), major général.
child, enfant, *m., f.*
chimney, cheminée, *f.*
chimney-clock, pendule, *f.*
chin, menton, *m.*
chinstrap (*mil.*), jugulaire, *f.*
choose, *v. t.*, choisir.
chum, copain, *m.* (*mil. slang*).
church (*Protestant*), temple, *m.*
church, église, *f.* (*Roman Catholic*); — **spire**, flèche, *f.*
cigar, cigare, *m.*
cigarette, cigarette, *f.*
cigarette case, porte-cigarettes, *m.*
circular, *a.*, circulaire.
circulate, *v. n.*, circuler.
circuit, parcours, *m.*
cite, *v. t.*, citer.
city, ville, *f.*
clasp, agrafe, *f.*
class, classe, *f.*; catégorie, *f.*
clean, *a.*, propre.
clean, *v. t.*, nettoyer; **to** — **a trench** (*mil.*), nettoyer une tranchée.
cleanliness, propreté, *f.*
clear, *a.*, clair.
clear, *v. t.*, dégager; (*of the weather*), s'éclaircir.
clearing, clairière, *f.*
cleat, taquet, *m.*
climb, *v. n.*, grimper.
clock (*public*), horloge, *f.*
close, *v. t.*, fermer; serrer; **to** — **up** (*mil.*), serrer.
cloth, drap, *m.*; toile, *f.*
clothe, *v. t.*, habiller.
clothes, vêtements, *m. pl.*
clothing (*mil.*), habillement, *m.*
cloud, nuage, *f.*
coachman, cocher, *m.*
coal, charbon, *m.*
coast, côte, *f.*
coat, habit, *m.*; **fatigue** — (*mil.*), bourgeron.
cock, robinet, *m.*
cold, *a.*, froid; **to be** — (*weather*), faire froid; (*person*), avoir froid; (*thing*), être froid.
cold, froid, *m.*, froideur, *f.*
coffee, café, *m.*

(*sewed on shirt*), col, *m.*;
detachable), faux col, *m.*;
f a coat), collet, *m.*
v. t., rassembler.
(mil.), colonel, *m.*
(mil.), drapeau, *m.* (*drapeau*
flag of foot troops: étendard
valry).
(mil., etc.), colonne, *f.*
 peigne, *m.*
v. t., peigner.
(mil.), combat, *m.*
 ant (*mil.*), combattant, *m.*
v. n., venir; to — back,
 ir.
 nd (*mil.*), commandement,
 the supreme —, le haut
 nandement.
 nd, *v. t.*, commander.
 nding officer (*mil.*, of a fort,
 son or camp), commandant
 d'armes; (of a regiment or
 vident battalion), chef de
 s.
 nication, communication, *f.*
 y (*mil.*), compagnie, *f.*
 s, boussole, *f.*
 te, *a.*, complet.
 tely, *adv.*, tout.
 xion, teint, *m.*
 le, camarade, *m.*
 e, béton, *m.*; reinforced
 éton armé.
 in (*mil.*) *v. t.*, réformer.
 ination (*mil.*), réforme, *f.*
 on, état, *m.*
 (on), *v. t.*, décerner.
 ration, incendie, *m.*
 i, *v. t.*, consigner.
 ion, confusion, *f.*; to throw
 —, bouleverser.
 , *v. t.*, conquérir.

consequent, *a.*, conséquent.
 constancy, constance, *f.*
 constitute, *v. t.*, constituer.
 consult, *v. t.*, consulter.
 contents, contenu, *m.*
 continue, *v. n. t.*, continuer.
 contrary, *a.*, contraire.
 control (*aéro., mach.*), commande, *f.*
 convention, convention, *f.*
 converse, *v. n.*, causer.
 conversion (*mil.*), conversion, *f.*
 cook, cuisinier, *m.* (*f.*, cuisinière).
 copy, copie, *f.*; copier, *v. t.*
 corn, maïs, *m.*
 corner, coin, *m.*
 corporal (*mil.*), caporal, *m.* (*foot*
troops, except foot artillery); briga-
 dier, *m.* (*mounted troops and foot*
artillery).
 corps (*mil.*), corps, *m.*; corps
 d'armée.
 corps man (U. S. A.) (*mil.*), in-
 firmier, *m.*
 corpse, cadavre, *m.*
 cost, *v. n.*, coûter.
 cost, prix, *m.*; at all costs, coûte
 que coûte; frais (*m. pl.*).
 count, *v. t.*, compter.
 counterattack (*mil.*), contre-at-
 taque, *f.*; *v. t. (mil.)*, contre-
 attaquer.
 countersign (*mil.*), mot, *m.*
 countersign, *v. t.*, contresigner.
 counterthrust (*mil.*), retour of-
 fensif, *m.*
 country, patrie, *f.*; campagne, *f.*;
 pays, *m.*
 courage, courage, *m.*
 course, cours, *m.*
 cover (*mil.*), abri, *m.*
 cover, *v. t.*, couvrir; (*mil.*), couvrir
 abriter.

cow, vache, *f.*
 coward, lâche, *m.*
 cowhide, vache, *f.*
 cracker, biscuit, *m.*
 crazy, *a.*, fou (*feminine*, folle).
 cream, crème, *f.*
 creek, rivière, *f.*
 cross, croix, *f.*; Red —, la Croix Rouge.
 cross, *v. t.*, traverser, croiser; to — over (*mil.*), franchir, *v. t.*
 crossing, croisement, *m.*; passage, *m.*; level — (*rr.*), passage à niveau; — over (*mil.*), franchissement.
 cross-road, chemin, *m.*, de traverse.
 cross-roads, carrefour, *m.*
 cross-tie (*rr.*), traverse, *f.*
 crowd, foule, *f.*
 crown, *v. t.*, couronner.
 cry, cri, *m.*; crier, *v. n.*
 cuirassier (*mil.*), cuirassier, *m.*
 cup, tasse, *f.*; tin — (*mil.*), quart.
 current, courant, *m.*
 currently, *adv.*, couramment.
 cursed, *a.*, maudit.
 custom, habitude, *f.*; usage.
 customhouse, douane, *f.*
 cut, *v. t.*, couper, tailler.

D

daily, *a.*, journalier.
 dam, barrage, *m.*
 damage, dommage, *m.*
 danger, danger, *m.*
 dark, *a.*, sombre, obscur.
 date, *v. t. n.*, dater; — from, dater de.
 day, jour, *m.*; journée, *f.*
 dead, *a.*, mort.
 deadly, *a.*, meurtrier.

dear, *a.*, cher (*price and affection*)
 death, mort, *f.*
 declare, *v. t.*, déclarer.
 deep, *a.*, profond.
 defeat (*mil.*), défaire, *v. t.*; défa *f.*
 defend, *v. t.*, défendre.
 defense, défense, *f.*
 defender, défenseur, *m.*
 defensive, *a.*, défensif.
 defensive (*mil.*), défensive, *f.*
 definite, *a.*, définitif.
 definitively, *adv.*, définitivement
 degree, degré, *m.*
 delay, *v. n. t.*, retarder.
 demolish, *v. t.*, démolir.
 demolition, démolition, *f.*
 density, densité, *f.*
 department, ressort, *m.* (i.e., on duty, "job," business); départ ment, *m.*; medical — (*mil*) service de santé.
 departure, départ, *m.*
 depose, *v. t.*, déposer.
 deposit (money), *v. t.*, verser.
 depth, profondeur, *m.*
 deserve, *v. t.*, mériter.
 designate, *v. t.*, désigner.
 desire, désir, *m.*; *v. t.*, désirer.
 despair, désespoir, *m.*
 despatch, dépêche, *f.*
 desperate, *a.*, désespéré.
 desert (*mil.*) *v. n.*, désert.
 deserter (*mil.*), déserteur, *m.*
 dessert, dessert, *m.*
 destroy, *v. t.*, détruire.
 detached, *a.*, on — officers' list (*mil.*), hors cadre.
 detachment (*mil.*), détachement
 gun — (*art.*), peloton.
 detrain, *v. t.*, débarquer.
 develop, *v. t.*, développer.

ent, développement, *m.*
 agin, *m.*; appareil, *m.*
 . *t.*, dévouer.
 a., dévoué.
 mourir.
 a, différence, *f.*; **it makes**
 ça n'est égal, ça ne fait
 importe.
 a., différent.
 creuser; **to — in** (*mil.*),
 ancher.
 ., dîner.
 om, salle, *f.*, à manger.
 inner, *m.*
 . direct.
 . *t.*, diriger.
 . direction, *f.*; sens, *m.*
 (aéro.), dirigeable, *m.*;
 id —, dirigeable souple;
 -, dirigeable rigide; **semi-**
 -, dirigeable semi-rigide.
 ., *v. n.*, disparaître.
 désastre, *m.*
 (*mil.*), libération, *f.*
 ., *v. t.*, remercier; (*mil.*),
 . *v. t.*
 ., *m.*
 . *v. t.*, disloquer.
 . *v. t.*, déplacer.
 d, *a.*, mécontent; — **with**,
 contre.
 sh, *v. t.*, distinguer.
 . *t.*, déranger; **to be dis-**
 se déranger.
 on, distribution, *f.*; — **of**
 (*mil.*), dispositif, *m.*
 n., plonger; **to nose —**
 piquer du nez.
 . *t.*, diviser.
 (*mil.*), division, *f.*
 aire.
 teur, médecin, *m.*

dog, chien, *m.*; **sanitary —** (*mil.*),
 chien sanitaire.
 door, porte, *f.*; **street —**, porte de
 la rue.
 doubt, doute, *m.*
 dragoon (*cav.*), dragon, *m.*
 draw, *v. t.*, dessiner; — **up**, *v. t.*,
 ranger.
 drawer (*of a table*), tiroir, *m.*
 drawers, caleçon, *m.*
 drawing-room, salon, *m.*
 dress (*mil.*), tenue; demi-tenue;
 (*U. S. A.*), field —, tenue de
 campagne; full —, grande tenue;
 undress (*U. S. A. dress*), petite
 tenue.
 dress, *v. t.*, habiller, panser.
 dressing, pansement, *m.*
 drink, *v. t.*, boire; **a —**, consumma-
 tion, *f.*
 drive, *v. t.*, conduire.
 drive out, *v. t.*, chasser.
 driver (*art.*, etc.), conducteur, *m.*
 drown, *v. t.*, noyer.
 drum, tambour, *m.*; — **call** (*mil.*),
 batterie; — **major** (*mil.*), tam-
 bour-major, *m.*
 drummer (*mil.*), tambour, *m.*
 dry, *a.*, sec.
 dugout (*mil.*), abri, *m.*; cagibi,
m. (*slang*); gaitoune, *f.* (*slang*).
 duration, durée, *f.*
 during, *prep.*, pendant; durant;
 au cours de.
 dust, poussière, *f.*

E

each, *a.*, *pr.*, chaque; chacun,
 (*f.*, chacune); — **one**, chacun.
 ear, oreille, *f.*
 early, *a.*, tôt, de bonne heure.

- earth, terre, *f.*
 East, est, *m.*; the —, l'orient, *m.*;
 the far —, l'extrême Orient.
 easy, *a.*, facile.
 eat, *v. t.*, manger.
 effect, effet, *m.*
 effort, effort, *m.*
 egg, œuf, *m.*
 elbow, coude, *m.*
 elevation, hausse, *f.*
 elevator, ascenseur, *m.*
 elm, orme, *m.*
 elsewhere, *adv.*, ailleurs.
 emotion, émotion, *f.*
 emperor, empereur, *m.*
 employ, *v. t.*, employer.
 employment, emploi, *m.*
 empty, *a.*, vide.
 encounter (*mil.*), rencontre, *f.*
 end, bout, *m.* (*as of a stick*);
 but, *m.* (*object, purpose*); fin, *f.*
 (*termination*).
 endurance, endurance, *f.*
 endure, *v. n.*, souffrir.
 enemy, ennemi, *m.*
 engage, *v. t.*, engager.
 engagement (*mil.*), combat, *m.*
 engineer, mécanicien, *m.*; sapeur,
 m.; ingénieur, *m.*
 engineers (*mil.*), le génie.
 England, Angleterre, *f.*
 English, *a.*, anglais.
 Englishman, Anglais, *m.*
 enlisted man (*mil.*), homme de
 troupe, *m.*
 enough, *adv.*, assez.
 enter, *v. n.*, entrer.
 enterprise, entreprise, *f.*
 enthusiasm, élan, *m.*
 entire, *a.*, entier (*f.*, entière).
 entirely, *adv.*, tout.
 entrain, *v. t. (mil.)*, embarquer.
- entrance, entrée, *f.*
 envelope, enveloppe, *f.*
 envelop, *v. t.*, envelopper.
 epaulet (*mil.*), épauvette, *f.*
 epoch, époque, *f.*
 equal, *a.*, égal.
 equipage (*mil.*), équipage, *m.*
 equipment, équipement, *m.*
 erase, *v. t.*, rayer.
 escadrille (*aéro.*), escadrille, *f.*
 escape, *v. n.*, échapper.
 especially, *adv.*, notamment.
 espionage, espionnage, *m.*
 establish, *v. t.*, établir.
 establishment, établissement, *m.*
 eulogy, éloge, *m.*
 evacuate, *v. t. (mil.)*, évacuer.
 evacuation (*mil.*), évacuation, *f.*
 evening, soir, *m.*
 even so, quand même.
 ever, *adv.*, jamais.
 every, *a.*, chaque; tout; tous
 — one, chacun, *m.*, chacune,
 — body, tout le monde.
 everywhere, *adv.*, partout.
 evidently, *adv.*, évidemment.
 exalt, *v. t.*, exalter.
 examination, examen, *m.*; visi
 (*baggage, etc.*).
 examine, *v. t.*, visiter.
 example, exemple, *m.*
 exceed, *v. t.*, dépasser.
 excellence, excellence, *f.*
 excellent, excellent, *a.*; famet
 except, *prep.*, sauf.
 exclude, *v. t.*, exclure.
 execute, *v. t.*, exécuter.
 exercise, exercice, *m.*
 exhaust, *v. t.*, épuiser.
 expense, dépense, *f.*
 experience, *v. t.*, éprouver.
 experienced, *a.*, expériment

xpliquer.
exploser.
exploiter.
exploration, *f.*
explorer.
losif, *m.*
exprimer.
pression, *f.*
yeux, *pl.*; **to keep an**
eye, *guetter*, *v. t.*
m.

F

figure, *f.*
of a uniform), *pare-*
l.
in —, *en effet.*
ue, *f.*; *usine*, *f.*
uer; *faillir*, *v. n.*
f.
nil. slang), *camoufler.*
nil. slang), *camou-*

ber.
(feminine, fausse).
affamé.
neux.

fascine, *f.*
z.
trie, *f.*
atiguer.
(mil.), *corvée*, *f.*;
rvée, *f.*
t, *m.*

crainte, *f.*
ndre; avoir peur.

feather, plume, *f.*
feeble, faible, *a.*
feed, repas, *m.*, (*horses*).
feel, *v. t.*, éprouver, sentir.
felloe, jante, *f.*
felt, feutre, *m.*
ferry, bac, *m.*
field, champ, *m.*; — **artillery**,
artillerie de campagne.
field glass, jumelle, *f.* (*used also in*
pl.).
fifty, cinquantaine, *f.*
fight, combat, *m.*; *mêlée*, *f.*
fight, *v. t.*, combattre, se battre.
file, file, *f.*
file (by), *v. n.*, *filer.*
file closer (*mil.*), *serre-file*, *m.*
fill, *v. t.*, remplir.
finally, *adv.*, *enfin.*
find, *v. t.*, trouver.
fine, *a.*, beau; **fin**; **the weather is**
—, *il fait beau.*
finger, doigt, *m.*
finger-bowl, *rinç-bouche*, *m.*
finish, *v. t.*, *finir.*
fir, sapin, *m.*
fire, *v. n. t.*, *tirer.*
fire, incendie, *m.*; **to set on** —, *in-*
cendier; (*mil.*), *feu*, *m.*; *tir*, *m.*;
curtain —, *tir de barrage*; **rapid**
—, *tir rapide*; **curved** —, *tir*
courbe; **rifle** —, *fusillade*; **to**
correct the — (*art.*), *repérer le*
tir.
firearm (*mil.*), *arme*, *f.*; *à feu.*
fireman, chauffeur, *m.*
fireplace, cheminée, *f.*
firm, *a.*, *ferme.*
firmness, fermeté, *f.*
first, *a.*, *premier.*
fish, poisson, *m.*
fix, *v. t.*, *fixer.*

l.), drapeau; **white** —, au blanc.
ammie, f.
t. (mil.), déborder, flanquer.
(mil.), flanc-garde, *m.*
plat. [m.]
(mil.), fuite, *f.*; (*aëro.*), vol, plancher, *m.*
farine, f.
n., voler; **to — over** (*aëro.*), voler, *v. t.*
er, fourrage, *m.*
brouillard, m.
pli, m.
l, v. t., plier; **to — again**, replier, *v. t.*; — **over**, rabattre.
low, v. t., suivre.
llowing, a., suivant.
od, nourriture, *f.*; — **supplies**, vivres, *m. pl.*
oot, pied, *m.*
ootsore, éclopé, *a.*
footwear, chaussure, *f.*
for, prep., pour. [*m.*]
forage, fourrage, *m.*; **green** —, vert.
forage cap (*mil.*), képi, *m.* (*French*); casquette, *f.*, plate (*U. S. and British*).
forbid, v. t., défendre.
force, force, *f.*
ford, gué, *m.*
forearm, avant-bras, *m.*
forehead, front, *m.*
foreign, étranger, *a.*
foreigner, étranger, *m.*
foresee, v. t., prévoir.
foresight (*sm. a.*), guidon, *m.*
forest, forêt, *f.*
forget, v. t., oublier.
ork, fourchette, *f.*
rm, v. t., former.
m, forme, *f.*

formal, a., en règle.
formally, adv., formellement.
formerly, adv., autrefois.
fort (*mil.*), fort, *m.*
fortification (*mil.*), fortification, *f.*
fortify, v. t., (*mil.*), fortifier.
fortress (*mil.*), forteresse, *f.*
frame, cadre, *m.*
frame, v. t., encadrer.
franc (19.3 cents), franc, *m.*
France, France, *f.*
free, a., quitte.
freight train (*rr.*), train, *m.*, de marchandises.
French, a., français.
Frenchman, Français, *m.*
frenzied, a., frénétique.
fresh, a., frais (*feminine, fraîche*)
friend, ami, *m.*; amie, *f.*
from, prep., de.
from (*beginning*), dès, *prep.*
front, front, *m.*
frontier, frontière, *f.*
fruit, fruit, *m.*
full, plein, *a.*; complet, *a.* (*no more room for passengers*); **in —**, en toutes lettres.
function, fonction, *f.*
furious, a., furieux; **to make a desperate attempt**, s'acharner.
furnish, v. t., fournir.
furniture, mobilier, *m.*; **piece of —**, meuble, *m.*
fuse (*art.*), fusée, *f.*; **percussion —**, fusée percutante; **time —**, fusée fusante.
fuselage (*aëro.*), fuselage, *m.*

G

gabion (*mil.*), gabion, *m.*
gain, v. t., gagner.

- gaiter**, guêtre, *f.*; (*mil.*), molle-
tière, *f.*
gallop, *v. n.*, galoper.
gallop, galop, *m.*
game, jeu, *m.*
gap, rupture, *f.*
garage, garage, *m.*
garden, jardin, *m.*; kitchen —
jardin potager.
garment, vêtement, *m.*
garret, grenier, *m.*
garrison (*mil.*), garnison, *f.*
gas, gaz, *m.*; asphyxiating —
(*mil.*), gaz asphyxiant.
gasolene, essence, *f.*
gather, *v. t.*, rassembler.
gear, engin, *m.*
gelding, cheval, *m.*, hongre.
gendarme (*mil.*), gendarme, *m.*
gendarmery (*mil.*), gendarmerie, *f.*
general (*mil.*), général, *m.*; — in
chief, généralissime, *m.*; lieu-
tenant —, général de division;
major —, général de brigade.
generalship (*mil.*, *grade*, *dignity*),
généralat, *m.*
Geneva, Genève, *f.*
German, *a.*, Allemand.
Germany, Allemagne, *f.*
gentleman, monsieur, *m.*
gesture, geste, *m.*
get, *v. t.*, obtenir; to be "getting
it," en avoir; to — off a train,
descendre d'un train; to — up,
se lever.
gimlet, vrille, *f.*
girl, fille, *f.*
give, *v. t.*, donner; — back, *v. t.*,
rendre.
glad, content, *a.*; to be —, vouloir
bien (*i.e.*, to be glad to do a thing,
to go, etc.); être bien aise.
glance, coup d'œil, *m.*
glass, verre, *m.*; — of beer, bock
m.; window —, vitre, *f.*
glide (*aéro.*), vol, *m.*, plané.
gloomy, *a.*, triste.
glorify, *v. t.*, glorifier.
glove, gant, *m.*
go, *v. n.*, aller; — back, *v. n.*
remonter; — beyond, *v. t.*
dépasser; — in, entrer, *v. n.*
— out, *v. n.*, sortir; — over the
top (*mil.*), franchir, *v. t.*; — up
monter; (*aéro.*), sortir.
God, Dieu, *m.*
goggles, lunettes, *f. pl.*
"going over (the top)" (*mil.*)
franchissement, *m.*
gold, or, *m.*
good, *a.*, bon, sage (*i.e.*, well-b-
haved)
good, *n.*, bien, *m.*; the — of the
service (*mil.*), le bien du service
good-by, adieu, *m.*
grade (*mil.*), grade, *m.*
gram, gramme, *m.*
grass, herbe, *f.*
gray, *a.*, gris.
grease, graisse, *f.*
grease, *v. t.*, graisser.
great, *a.*, grand, haut.
Great Britain, La Grande Bretagne
f.
Greece, Grèce, *f.*
Greek, *a.*, grec, (*f.*, grecque).
green, *a.*, vert.
greet, *v. t.*, saluer.
grenade (*mil.*), grenade, *f.*; han-
—, grenade à main; rifle —
grenade à fusil; incendiary —
grenade incendiaire.
grenadier (*mil.*), grenadier, *m.*
groove (*art.*, *sm. a.*), rayure, *f.*

ground, sol, *m.*; terre, *f.*; terrain, *m.*

ground-floor, rez-de-chaussée, *m.*

group, groupe, *m.*; (*art.*), groupe.

guard (*mil.*), garde, *f.*; — house, corps de garde; new —, garde montante; old —, garde descendante.

guide, guide, *m.*

gun (*inf.*), fusil, *m.*; (*art.*), canon, *m.*; pièce, *f.*; field —, pièce de campagne; siege —, pièce de siège.

gun-carriage (*art.*), affût, *m.*

gunner (*art.*), artilleur, *m.*; pointeur.

H

hail, grêle, *f.*

hair, cheveux, *m. pl.*; to trim the —, rafraîchir les cheveux.

half, *a.*, demi.

half bred, demi-sang, *m.* (*horse*).

hall, salle, *f.*

halt, arrêt, *m.*

halt, *v. t.*, arrêter.

ham, jambon, *m.*

hammer, marteau, *m.*

hand, main, *f.*; in the —, in his —, à la main; to take a —, s'en mêler.

hand to hand, corps à corps.

handkerchief, mouchoir, *m.*

hand wheel (*mach.*, etc.), volant, *m.*; elevation — (*art.*), volant de pointage.

happen, *v. n.*, arriver, avoir lieu.

happy, *a.*, heureux.

hard, *a.*, dur.

hardship, peine, *f.*; fatigue, *f.*

harness, harnais, *m.*; (*mil.*), harnachement (*i.e.*, harness equipment).

harness, *v. t.*, harnacher.

haste, hâte, *f.*

hasten, *v. t.*, hâter.

hasty, *a.*, précipité.

hat, chapeau, *m.*; derby — (*fam.*), melon, *m.*; high —, chapeau haut de forme; straw —, chapeau de paille; — cord (*mil.*), cordonnet, *m.*

hate, hatred, haine, *f.*

hate, *v. t.*, haïr.

have, *v. t.*, avoir.

haversack (*mil.*), étui-musette, *m.*

hay, foin, *m.*

he, *pr.*, il, *m.*; lui.

head, tête, *f.*

headquarters (*mil.*), quartier général, *m.*

health, santé, *f.*

hear, *v. t.*, entendre.

heart, cœur, *m.*

heat, *f.*, chaleur.

heavy, *a.*, lourd; fort.

hectare (10,000 square meters), hectare, *m.*

hedge, haie, *f.*

heel, talon, *m.*

height, hauteur, *f.*

helmet (*mil.*), casque, *m.*

help, secours, *m.*

here, *adv.*, ici; — is, voici.

hero, héros, *m.*

heroic, *a.*, héroïque.

hesitate, *v. n.*, hésiter.

high, *a.*, élevé; haut.

highroad, grand' route, *f.*

highway, chaussée, *f.*

hill, colline, *f.*; côte, *f.*; côteau, *m.*

hire, *v. t.*, louer.

his (*her, its*), *pr.*, son (*sa, ses*).

history, histoire, *f.*

hit, atteint (*p. p. of atteindre*).
hog, cochon, *m.*; porc, *m.*
hold, *v. t.*, conserver; garder; tenir;
to — out (*mil.*), tenir bon.
hole, trou, *m.*
hollow, *a.*, creux.
"home", pays, *m.*
honor, honneur, *m.*
hook, *v. t.*, accrocher.
horizon, horizon, *m.*; — blue
(*mil.*), bleu d'horizon (*color of
French field uniform*).
horizontal, *a.*, horizontal.
horse, cheval, *m.*; **led** —, cheval
de main; **spare** —, cheval
haut-le-pied; **troop** —, cheval
d'armes.
horsepower, cheval-vapeur, *m.*
horsehoer, maréchal ferrant, *m.*
hospital, hôpital, *m.*; **base** —
(*mil.*), hôpital de l'intérieur;
field — (*mil.*), ambulance.
hot, *a.*, chaud; **to be** —, avoir
chaud (*persons*); être chaud
(*things*); faire chaud (*weather*).
hotel, hôtel, *m.*
hour, heure, *f.*
house, maison, *f.*
housewife (*mil.*), trousse, *f.*
how, *adv.*, comment.
however, *adv.*, pourtant.
howitzer (*art.*), obusier, *m.*
howitzers (*in general*), artillerie *f.*
courte.
hub, moyeu, *m.*
Hungarian, hongrois, *a.*
Hungary, Hongrie, *f.*
hunger, faim, *f.*
hungry, *a.*, affamé; **to be** —, avoir
faim.
hunter, chasseur, *m.*
hurried, *a.*, pressé.

N

husband, mari, *m.*
hussar (*mil.*), hussard, *m.*

I

I, *pr.*, je.
idea, idée, *f.*
if, *conj.*, si.
imagine, *v. t.*, imaginer.
immediately, *adv.*, immédiatement;
aussitôt.
importance, importance, *f.*
impregnable, *a.*, inexpugnable.
in, *prep.*, dans, en.
incline, *v. n.*, incliner; s'infléchir.
indicate, *v. t.*, indiquer.
indisputable, *a.*, incontestable.
infantry (*mil.*), infanterie, *f.*; **light**
—, chasseurs à pied.
infantryman (*mil.*), fantassin, *m.*
infiltrate, infiltrer (*reflexive verb*),
(*mil.*), to sift through, unobserved
by the enemy.
inflate, *v. t.* (*aëro., etc.*), gonfler.
inflation (*aëro., etc.*), gonflement, *m.*
inform, *v. t.*, renseigner.
information, renseignement, *m.*
inhabit, *v. t.*, habiter.
inhabitant, habitant, *m.*
injury, tort, *m.*
ink, encre, *f.*
inkstand, encrier, *m.*
insignia (*mil.*), insignes, *m. pl.*;
— of grade, insignes de grade.
inspect, *v. t.*, visiter.
inspection, visite, *f.*
install, *v. t.*, installer.
instruction, enseignement, *m.*
instructor (*mil.*), instructeur, *m.*
intact, *a.*, intact.
intense, *a.*, intense.
interest, intérêt, *m.*
interpreter, interprète, *m.*

interrogation, interrogation, *f.*
 interrupt, *v. t.*, interrompre.
 interruption, interruption, *f.*
 intrench, *v. t. (mil.)*, se retrancher
 (*reflexive*).
 intrenched, *a. (mil.)*, retranché.
 intrust, *v. t.*, confier.
 inundate, *v. t.*, inonder.
 inundation, inondation, *f.*
 inviolable, *a.*, inviolable.
 inure, *v. t.*, rompre à (*e.g.*, à la
 fatigue).
 iron, fer, *m.*; sheet —, tôle, *m.*;
 — wire, fil de fer.
 island, île, *f.*
 it, *pr. (subj.)*, il, *m.*; elle, *f.*; ce;
 (*obj.*), le, *m.*; la, *f.*; (*indirect*
 obj.), lui, *m.*, *f.*
 Italian, *a.*, italien.
 Italy, Italie, *f.*

J

jacket (*mach.*), chemise, *f.*
 jeopard, *v. t.*, risquer.
 jersey, tricot, *m.*
 jet, jet, *m. (d'eau)*.
 job, affaire, *f.*; besogne, *f.*
 join, *v. t.*, joindre, rejoindre.
 joint, joint, *m.*
 joy, joie, *f.*
 jump, saut, *m.*
 jump, *v. n.*, sauter.
 just, *a.*, juste.

K

keep, *v. t.*, tenir, garder, conserver;
 to — off, éloigner, *v. t.*
 keep off! (*mil.*), au large!
 key, clef, *f.*; bunch of —s, trousseau, *m. de clefs*.
 kaki (*mil.*), kaki, *m.*

kill, *v. t.*, tuer.
 kilogram (2.2 pounds), kilogramme
 m.
 kilometer ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile), kilomètre, *m.*
 king, roi, *m.*
 kitchen, cuisine, *f.*
 knapsack (*mil.*), havresac, *m.*
 knee, genou, *m.*
 kneeling, à genou.
 knife, couteau, *m.*; pocket —
 canif, *m.*
 knot, nœud, *m.*
 know, *v. t.*, savoir; connaître.
 knowledge, connaissance, *f.*

L

ladder, échelle, *f.*
 lady, dame, *f.*; a young —, une
 jeune personne.
 lake, lac, *m.*
 lamb, agneau, *m.*
 lamp, lampe, *f.*
 land, terre, *f.*; pays, *m.*
 land, *v. n. (aéro.)*, atterrir.
 landing (*mil.*), débarquement, *m.*
 (*aéro.*), atterrissage, *m.*
 landslide, éboulement, *m.*
 lanyard (*art.*), cordon tire-feu, *m.*
 large, *a.*, gros; grand.
 last, *a.*, dernier.
 late, *adv.*, tard.
 latrine (*mil.*), latrine, *f.*
 laugh, *v. n.*, rire.
 law, droit, *m.*
 lead, plomb, *m.*
 lead, *v. t.*, mener.
 leadership, hégémonie, *f.*
 leak, fuite, *f.*
 learn, *v. t.*, apprendre.
 leave, *v. n.*, sortir; *v. t.*, quitter
 v. n., partir.

leave of absence (*mil.*), congé, *m.*
left, *a.*, gauche.
left (*side, hand, etc.*), gauche, *f.*
leg, jambe, *f.*
leggings (*mil.*), guêtres molletières, *f. pl.*
lend, *v. t.*, prêter.
length, longueur, *f.*; parcours, *m.*
lessen, *v. t.*, atténuer.
let, *v. t.*, laisser.
letter, lettre, *f.*
level, niveau, *m.*
lever, levier, *m.*
library, bibliothèque, *f.*
Lieutenant (*mil.*), lieutenant, *m.*;
 second —, sous-lieutenant.
Lieutenant-colonel (*mil.*), lieutenant-colonel, *m.*
lifting, *a.* (*aéro.*), ascensionnel.
light, *a.*, léger (*feminine*, légère).
light, *v. t.*, allumer.
light, lumière, *f.*
lightning, éclair, *m.*
like, *prep.*, comme.
limber (*art.*), avant-train, *m.*
line, ligne, *f.*
linen, linge, *m.*; toile, *f.*
link (*to one another*), *v. t.*, s'enchaîner.
lip, lèvre, *f.*
liquid, liquide, *m.*; — fire (*mil.*), liquide enflammé.
list, liste, *f.*; descriptive — (*mil.*), signalement, *m.*
listen, *v. n.*, écouter.
liter (1.06 *quarts*), litre, *m.*
little, *a.*, petit; *adv.*, peu.
live, *v. n.*, vivre; demeurer; *to* — at or in, demurer à.
lively, *a.*, vif (*f.*, vive).
local, *a.*, local.
lock, serrure, *f.*; (*sm. a.*), platine.

locomotive (*rr.*), locomotive, *f.*
lodge, *v. t.*, loger.
long, *a.*, long (*f.*, longue).
look, air, *m.*
look (*at*), *v. t.*, regarder.
lookout (*mil.*), guetteur, *m.*
loophole (*mil.*), créneau, *m.*; meurtrière, *f.*
lose, *v. t.*, perdre.
loss, perte, *f.*
low, *a.*, bas.
luckily, *adv.*, heureusement.
lucky, *a.*, heureux.
lull, accalmie, *f.*
luminous, *a.*, lumineux.
lying down (*mil.*), couché, *a.*

M

machine, machine, *f.*; — gun (*mil.*), mitrailleuse, *f.*
magazine, magasin, *m.*
maid (*servant*), bonne, *f.*
mail, courrier, *m.*
maintain, *v. t.*, maintenir.
major (*mil.*), chef de bataillon, *m.* (*inf. and Eng.*); chef d'escadron, *m.* (*art.*); chef d'escadrons, *m.* (*cav.*); commandant, *m.* (*all arms, in address*).
major general (*mil.*), général-major, *m.*
make, *v. t.*, faire; *v. t.*, pratiquer; fabriquer; *to* — up (*mil.*), camoufler, *v. t.*
man, homme, *m.*
maneuver (*mil.*), manœuvre, *f.*; manœuvrer, *v. n.*
manner, manière, *f.*
mantelpiece, cheminée, *f.*
manufacture, *v. t.*, fabriquer.
map, carte, *f.*

- march, marche, f.**
march, v. n., marcher.
mare, jument, f.
mark, marque, f.
mark, v. t., marquer.
market, marché, m.
marksman (mil.), tireur, m.
marsh, marécage, m.; marais, m.
marshal (mil.), maréchal, m.
marshalcý (mil.), maréchalat, m.
mask, masque, m.
mass, masse, f.; messe, f. (Roman Catholic Church).
mast, mât, m.
master, maître, m.
**match, allumette, f.; slow — (mil.)
 mèche, f.**
**material, matériel, m.; raw — s,
 matières premières, f. pl.**
matter, matière, f.
mattress, matelas, m.
**mayor, maire, m.; —'s office,
 mairie.**
maze, dédale, m.
meal, repas, m.
mean, moyen, a.
means, moyen, m.
measure, mesure, f.
**meat, viande, f.; — on the hoof,
 viande sur le pied; pickled —,
 viande marinée; preserved —,
 viande de conserve; — supplies
 (mil.), vivres-viande, m. pl.;
 tinned —, signe, m. (mil. slang).**
mechanic, mécanicien, m.
medal, médaille, f.
medicine, médecine, f.
meet, v. t., rencontrer.
meeting, rencontre, f.
**melon, melon, m.; (fam.), derby
 hat.**
memorable, a., mémorable.
- menace, v. t., menacer.**
mend, v. t., raccommoder.
**mention, v. t., citer; — in ord
 (mil.), citer à l'ordre.**
merchandise, marchandise, f.
merchant, marchand, m.
merciful, a., clément.
mess call (mil.), la soupe, f.
mess-tin (mil.), gamelle, f.
meter (3.28 feet), mètre, m.
method, moyen, m.; manière, f.
middle, milieu, m.
midnight, minuit, m.
military, a., militaire.
milk, lait, m.
**millimeter (0.04 inch), millimè
 m.**
million, million, m.
mine, mine, f.
mine, v. t. (mil.), miner.
minute, minute, f.
mirror, miroir, m.
misfire (art., sm. a.), raté, m.
misfortune, malheur, m.
**miss, v. t., manquer; to — f
 rater.**
mission, mission, f.
mist, brume, f.
mix, v. t., mêler.
moment, moment, m.
money, argent, m.
monkey, singe, m.
monoplane (aéro.), monoplan, m.
month, mois, m.
moon, lune, f.
**"mop," v. t. (mil.), nettoyer (u
 tranchée).**
morale (mil.), moral, m.
**more, adv., plus; encore; — a
 —, de plus en plus; no —,
 . . . plus; what is —, encore
 plus.**

moreover, *adv.*, de plus; d'ailleurs; en outre.
morning, matin, *m.*
mortar, mortier, *m.* (*cement*); (*art.*), mortier, *m.*; **trench** —, mortier de tranchée; — **shell** (*art.*), bombe, *f.*
mosquito, moustique, *m.*
most, *adv.*, plus.
mother, mère, *f.*
motion, mouvement, *m.*
motor, moteur, *m.*
mouth, bouche, *f.*; (*of animals*), gueule, *f.*; **useless** —s (*mil.*), bouches inutiles.
movement, mouvement, *m.*
mow, *v. t.*, faucher; (*mil.*), faucher.
much, *adv.*, beaucoup; bien; too —, trop.
mud, boue, *f.*
mule, mulet, *m.*
must, *v. n.*, devoir; *p. p.*, dû.
mustache, moustache, *f.*
muster roll (*mil.*), contrôle, *m.*
my, *pr.*, mon, *m.*; ma, *f.*; mes, *pl.*

N

nail, clou, *m.*; ongle, *m.* (*of the hand*).
naked, *a.*, nu.
name, nom, *m.*
name, *v. t.*, appeler; nommer.
napkin, serviette, *f.*
narrow, *a.*, étroit.
nationality, nationalité, *f.*
naturally, *adv.*, naturellement.
navy, marine, *f.*
near, *adv.*, près.
necessary, *a.*, nécessaire; to be —, *v. n.*, falloir.
necessity, besoin, *m.*

neck, cou, *m.*
necktie, cravate, *f.*
need, *n.*, besoin, *m.*
need, *v. t.*, avoir besoin de.
needle, aiguille, *f.*
neigh, *v. n.*, hennir.
neighbor, voisin, *m.*
neighborhood, environs, *m. pl.*; voisinage, *m.*
neighboring, *a.*, avoisinant, prochain.
net, filet, *m.*
network, réseau, *m.*
neutral, *a.*, neutre.
neutrality, neutralité, *f.*
never, *adv.*, ne . . . jamais.
nevertheless, *adv.*, cependant, néanmoins.
new, *a.*, nouveau (*feminine*, nouvelle); neuf (*feminine*, neuve).
newspaper, journal, *m.*
next, *a.*, prochain.
night, nuit, *f.*
no, *a.*, aucun.
no, *adv.*, non.
non-commissioned officer (*mil.*), sous-officier, *m.*
nook, coin, *m.*
noon, midi, *m.*
north, nord, *m.*
nose, nez, *m.*
nostril, narine, *f.*
not, *adv.*, ne . . . pas; — at all, nullement.
note, note, *f.*
note, *v. t.*, noter.
nothing, rien, *m.*
notice, *v. t.*, remarquer.
nourishment, nourriture, *f.*
now, *adv.*, maintenant.
now, *conj.*, or.
numerous, *a.*, nombreux.

nurse (*male*), (*mil.*), infirmier, *m.*;

— (*female*), infirmière, *f.*

nurse, *v. t.*, soigner.

O

oak, chêne, *m.*

oath, serment, *m.*

oats, avoine, *f.*

object (*of*), but, *m.*; objet.

objective (*mil.*), objectif, *m.*

observation (*mil.*), observation, *f.*;

— post (*mil.*), observatoire, *m.*

observe, *v. t.* (*mil.*, etc.), observer.

obstruct, *v. t.*, obstruer.

obtain, *v. t.*, obtenir.

occasion, occasion, *f.*

occupation, occupation, *f.*

occupy, *v. t.*, occuper.

odd, *a.*, singulier.

of, *prep.*, de.

offend, *v. t.*, fâcher; to be offended, se fâcher.

offensive, *a.*, offensif.

offensive (*mil.*), offensive, *f.*

offer, *v. t.*, offrir.

office, cabinet, *m.*; bureau, *m.*;
post and telegraph —, bureau
des postes et télégraphes.

officer (*mil.*), officier, *m.*; com-
pany —, officier subalterne;
field —, officier supérieur; gen-
eral —, officier général.

old, *a.*, ancien.

on, *adv.*, dessus.

on, *prep.*, sur.

one, *a.*, un.

one, *pr.*, on.

only, *adv.*, seulement; ne . . . que.

only, *a.*, seul; unique.

open, *a.*, découvert; ouvert (*p. p.*
of ouvrir).

open, *v. t.*, ouvrir, frayer (e.g., to
open a way); — fire (*mil.*),
ouvrir le feu.

opening, ouverture, *f.*

operate, *v. t.*, opérer.

operation, opération, *f.*

opinion, avis, *m.*

opportunity, occasion, *f.*, oppor-
tunité, *f.*

oppose, *v. t.*, opposer.

opposite, *a.*, contraire.

or, *conj.*, ou; — else, ou bien.

orchard, verger, *m.*

order, ordre, *m.*

orders (*as of a sentinel*), con-
signe, *f.*

orderly (*mil.*), ordonnance, *f.*;
planton, *m.*

organization, organisation, *f.*

organize, *v. t.*, organiser.

origin, origine, *f.*

other, *a.*, autre.

ought, *v. n.*, devoir.

our, *pr.*, nôtre, *s.*, nos, *pl.*

ours, *pr.*, le nôtre, *m.*; la nôtre, *f.*;
les nôtres, *pl.*

outflank, *v. t.*, (*mil.*), déborder.

outflanking, *a.*, débordant.

outpost (*mil.*), avant-poste, *m.*

outside (*of*), *prep.*, hors.

outstrip, *v. t.*, devancer.

over, *adv.*, au-dessus.

over, *prep.*, par-dessus.

overcoat, capote, *f.*; par-dessus, *m.*
(*mil.*, etc.), manteau.

oversee, *v. t.*, surveiller.

over there, over yonder, *adv.*, là-
bas.

overthrow, *v. t.*, bouleverser; cul-
buter.

owe, *v. t.*, devoir.

ox, bœuf, *m.*

- pace**, pas, *m.*
pack (*mil.*), sac, *m.*
package, paquet, *m.*; colis, *m.*;
first aid — (*mil.*), paquet de
 pansement.
palm, palme, *f.*
pantry, office, *m.*
paper, papier, *m.*; blotting —,
 papier buvard; letter —, papier
 à lettres.
parallel (*mil.*), parallèle, *f.*
parapet (*mil.*), parapet, *m.*
parcel, colis, *m.*
parcel-room (*rr.*), consigne, *f.*;
 dépôt, *m.*
parish, paroisse, *f.*
park (*mil.*, etc.), parc, *m.*
parlor, salon, *m.*
part, part, *f.* (*share*); partie, *f.*
 (part of a whole); rôle, *m.*;
spare —s (*mil.*, etc.), pièces de
 rechange.
party, parti, *m.*
pass, *v. t.* *n.*, passer.
passage, passage, *m.*
passenger (*on vessel*), passager, *m.*;
 (on train), voyageur, *m.*; —
 train (*rr.*), train de voyageurs.
pasture, pâture, *f.*; to —, mettre
 au vert.
path, sentier, *m.*
patrol (*mil.*), patrouille, *f.*
patrol, *v. n.* (*mil.*), patrouiller.
pavement, pavé, *m.*
paw, patte, *f.*
pay (*mil.*), prêt, *m.* (*enlisted men*);
 solde, *f.* (*officers*).
pay, *v. t.*, payer.
paymaster (*mil.*), payeur, *m.*;
 trésorier, *m.*
pea, pois, *m.*
peace, paix, *f.*
pen, plume, *f.*
pencil, crayon, *m.*
pendulum, pendule, *m.*
penetrate, *v. t.*, pénétrer.
pension, pension, *f.*
people, gens, *m. or f. pl.*
pepper, poivre, *m.*
percussion, *n.* = *a.* (*art.*, *sm.* *a.*),
 percutant.
perfect, *a.*, parfait.
perfectly, *adv.*, parfaitement.
perhaps, *adv.*, peut-être.
peril, péril, *m.*
perilous, *a.*, périlleux.
perpendicular, *a.*, perpendiculaire.
person, personne, *f.*
personnel, personnel, *m.*
petard (*mil.*), pétard, *m.*
pick, pic, *m.*
pick up, *v. t.*, ramasser.
picket, piquet, *m.*
piece, pièce, *f.*; (*inf.*, *art.*), pièce.
pierce, *v. t.*, percer.
pile, pilotis, *m.*
pillow, oreiller, *m.*; — case, taie,
f., d'oreiller.
pilot, pilote, *m.*
pin, épingle, *f.*
pine, pin, *m.*
pioneer (*mil.*), pionnier, *m.*
pipe, pipe, *f.*; tuyau, *m.*
pistol, pistolet, *m.*
piston, piston, *m.*
pity, dommage, *m.*
place, endroit, *m.*; lieu, *m.*; place, *f.*
place, *v. t.*, mettre; placer; poser.
plain, plaine, *f.*
plan, plan, *m.*;
plane, plan, *m.*; (aéro.), avion, *m.*;
battle —, avion de combat; **pur-**
suit —, avion de chasse.

plant, plante, *f.*; outillage, *m.*
 plate, assiette, *f.* (*for food*);
 plaque, *f.*, (e.g., *in mach.*, *art.*,
etc.).

platform, plate-forme, *f.* (*in gen-
 eral*); (*rr.*), quai, *m.*

platoon (*mil.*), peloton, *m.*

play, jeu, *m.*

play, *v. n.*, jouer.

please, *v. n.*, plaire à; if you —,
 s'il vous plaît.

pleasing, aimable, *a.*

pleasure, plaisir, *m.*

plug, tampon, *m.*

pocket, poche, *f.*

pocketbook, porte-feuille, *m.*

point, point, *m.*; aiming — (*art.*),
 point de pointage; registration
 — (*art.*), point de repère.

pole prop (*art.*), servante, *f.*

police, police, *f.*

policeman, sergent, *m.*, de ville.

polish, *v. t.*, polir; (*mil.*), astiquer.

polishing (*mil.*), astiquage, *m.*

polite, gentil, *a.*

pontoon (*mil.*), ponton, *m.*

pool, mare, *f.*

poor, *a.*, pauvre.

poplar, peuplier, *m.*

pork, porc, *m.*

porter, facteur, *m.*

position, position, *f.*

possible, *a.*, possible.

post, poste, *f.* (*post office*); poteau,
m. (e.g., *telegraph*).

post (*mil.*), poste, *m.*; command-
 ing officer's —, poste de com-
 mandement; Cossack —, avant-
 poste à la cosaque; listening —,
 poste d'écoute; observing —,
 poste d'observation; on — (*mil.*),
 en faction.

post office, poste, *f.*

potato, pomme, *f.*, de terre.

pour, *v. t.*, verser.

power, puissance, *f.*; lifting —
 (*aéro.*), puissance ascensionnel —.

powerful, *a.*, puissant.

powerless, *a.*, impuissant.

practicable, *a.*, praticable.

practical, *a.*, pratique.

precede, *v. t.*, précéder.

precipitate, *a.*, précipité.

precisely, *adv.*, justement.

prefer, *v. t.*, préférer.

preparation, préparation, *f.*

prepare, *v. t.*, préparer, aménager.

prescription, ordonnance, *f.*

present, présent, *m.*; all are —,
 Sir! (*mil.*), (Mon Lieutenant,
 Capitaine) Il ne manque per-
 sonne.

present, *v. t.*, présenter.

pressure (*steam, etc.*), pression, *f.*

pretend, *v. n.*, faire semblant de.

pretty, *a.*, joli.

prevent, *v. t.*, empêcher.

price, prix, *m.*

priest, prêtre, *m.*; parish —, curé, *m.*

prisoner, prisonnier, *m.*

private (*mil.*), simple soldat, *m.*

privation, privation, *f.*

probable, *a.*, probable.

procedure, procédé, *m.*

process, procédé, *m.*

produce, *v. t.*, produire.

profile, profil, *m.*

projectile (*art., sm. a.*), projectile, *m.*

prolonged, *a.*, prolongé.

promenade, promenade, *f.*

promote, *v. t.* (*mil.*), avancer; to
 be promoted colonel, passer
 colonel.

promotion (*mil.*), avancement, *m.*;

by length of service, avancer à l'ancienneté; — by action, avancement au choix.
 ler, hélice, *f*.
 et, prophète, *m*.
 tute, fille, *f*., publique.
 t, *v. t.*, protéger.
 tion, protection, *f*.
 . *v. t.*, prouver.
 led, *conj.*, pourvu que.
 ice, province, *f*. (i.e., *region*);
 sort, *m*. (i.e., "*job*," *business*).
 ion, provision, *f*.
 ke, *v. t.*, provoquer.
 st (*mil.*), prévôt, *m*.
 ia, Prusse, *f*.
 ian, *a.*, prussien.
 ouffée, *f*.
 , poulie, *f*.
 ase, achat, *m*.; acheter, *v. t.*
 se, but, *m*.
 , porte-monnaie, *m*.
 e, *v. t.*, poursuivre.
 it (*mil.*), poursuite, *f*.
 . *v. t.*, pousser; — **back**, *v. t.*,
 ousser.
 . *v. t.*, mettre; — **back**,
 mettre, *v. t.*
 e (*mil.*), bande molletière, *f*.

Q

y, carrière, *f*.
 er, quart, *m*.
 ermaster (*mil.*), intendant;
 rrier (*non-commissioned officer*
l corporal); chief — (*Fr. a.*),
 endant général (*see Fr.-Eng.*
t); chief — (*Fr. a.*), inten-
 nt militaire (*see Fr.-Eng. part*);
 upany — *sergeant* (*Fr. a.*), ser-
 t-major; — *corporal* (*Fr. a.*),

caporal fourrier; — *corps* (*Fr.*
a.), intendance; — *sergeant* (*Fr.*
a.), sergent fourrier.
 question, *v. t.*, interroger.
 question, question, *f*.
 quick, *a.*, vite.
 quickly, *adv.*, vite.
 quiet, *a.*, tranquille.
 quit, *v. t.*, quitter.
 quite, *adv.*, assez.

R

raft, radeau, *m*.
 railroad, chemin de fer, *m*.
 railway-station, station, *f*.; gare, *f*.
 rain, pluie, *f*.
 rain, *v. n.*, pleuvoir.
 raincoat (*mil.*), manteau, *m.*, de
 pluie.
 raise, *v. t.*, élever; lever.
 rally (*mil.*), rallier, *v. t.*
 rampart (*mil.*), rempart, *m*.
 ramrod (*mil.*), baguette, *f*.
 range (*mil.*), portée, *f*.; — *finder*,
 télémètre, *m*.
 rank (*mil.*), rang, *m*.; in two —s,
 sur deux rangs.
 rapid, *a.*, rapide.
 rapidly, *adv.*, rapidement.
 rarely, *adv.*, rarement.
 rate, taux, *m*. (*of interest*).
 rather, *adv.*, plutôt.
 ration, *f*. (*mil.*), ration.
 ravine, ravin, *m*.
 reach, *v. t.*, atteindre.
 rear (*mil.*), arrière, *m*.
 rear-guard (*mil.*), arrière-garde, *f*.
 rear-sight (*art., sm. a.*), hausse, *f*.
 reason, raison, *f*.
 recall (*mil.*), rappel, *m*.
 recall, *v. t.*, rappeler; révoquer.
 receive, *v. t.*, recevoir.

- recognize, v. t., reconnaître.**
recoil (art., sm. a., mil. in gen.),
 recul, *m.*
recoil (art., sm. a., mil. in gen.),
 v. n., reculer.
recollect, v. t., se rappeler.
recommence, v. t., recommencer.
recommend, v. t., recommander.
reconnaissance (mil.), reconnais-
 sance, *f.*
reconnoiter, v. t., (mil.), reconnaître.
reconquer, v. t., reconquérir.
recross, v. t., repasser.
recruit, v. t. (mil.), recruter.
recruit (mil.), recrue, f.; bleu
 (*slang*).
red, a., rouge.
redoubt (mil.), réduit, m. (in the
center of a permanent fort, keep);
 redoute, *f. (in the field, or in*
the outworks, of a fortress).
reënforce, v. t., renforcer.
reestablish, v. t., rétablir.
refill, v. t. (mil.), ravitailler.
refilling (mil.), ravitaillement, m.
reform, v. t. (mil.), rallier.
refresh, v. t., rafraîchir.
refuge, refuge, m.
refuse, v. t. (mil., etc.), refuser.
regiment (mil.), régiment, m.;
 corps, *m.*
region, parage, m., région, f.
register, v. t., enregistrer; — a
 letter, recommander une lettre.
regret, regret, m.
regret, v. t., regretter.
regular, régulier, a.; consacré, a.
regulate, v. t., régler.
regulations (mil.) règlement; drill
 —, règlement de manœuvre; **to**
make —s for, règlementer.
reinforce, v. t. (mil.), renforcer.
- reinforcement (mil.), renforcer**
 renfort.
rejoin, v. t. (mil.), rallier.
relaxation, relâche, m.
relief (mil., of troops, etc.), rel-
relieve, v. t. (mil.), relever.
remain, v. n., rester.
remainder, reste, m.
remains, débris, m.
remark, v. t., remarquer.
remarkable, a., remarquable.
remount, v. t., remonter.
remove, v. t., éloigner; (fr
list), rayer, v. t.
render, v. t., rendre.
renew, v. t., renouveler; +
 supplies (*mil.*), ravitailler, *t*
repast, repas, m.
repeat, v. t., répéter.
reply, v. n., répondre.
report (mil.), rapport, m.
report, v. t., signaler.
reprisals (mil.), représailles, .
request, demande, f.
request, v. t., demander.
reserve (mil.), réserve, f.
resign, v. t., résigner.
resist, v. n. (mil., etc.), ré
 (*takes à*).
resistance (mil., etc.), résistar
 résolue, *a., ferme.*
resolve, v. t., résoudre.
resource, ressource, f.
respecting, prep., quant à.
respite, relâche, m.
rest, repos, m.
rest, v. t., appuyer, reposer;
 puyer, se reposer.
restaurant, restaurant, m.
restore, v. t., remettre.
resume, v. t., reprendre.
retain, v. t., retenir.

l.), représailles, *f. pl.*
 lentir.
il.), retraiter, mettre
 ; to — compulsorily,
t.,
l.), retraite, *f.* ; com-
 éforme, *f.*
 retraite, *f.* ; recul, *m.*
v. (*mil.*), reculer ;
 traite.
m.
 rentrer ; retourner ;
 — to (*a matter*),
 réveil, *m.* ; diane, *f.*
 iche, *f.*
 revue, *f.* ; to —
 vue, passer la revue
 évoquer.
v.), revolver, *m.*
 pense, *f.*
 écompenser.
 nter à cheval.
 fusil, *m.* ; magazine
 : répétition ; auto-
 sil mitrailleur, *m.*
 .), fusilier, *m.* (*esp.*
fleman).
 .
 .
 nd, etc.), droite, *f.*
 .
 ier.
 euvre, *m.* ; — (*small*),
 .
 .
 f. ; chemin, *m.* ;
 e —, route nationale.
 emin de fer ; double
 emin de fer à deux
 w-gauge —, chemin

de fer à voie étroite ; **single**
track —, chemin de fer à voie
 unique.
roast beef, rosbif, *m.*
rocket (*mil.*), fusée, *f.* ; — **stand**,
 chevalet.
rôle, rôle, *m.*
roll, *v. n. t.*, rouler.
Roman, *a.*, romain.
roof, toit, *m.*
room, chambre, *f.* ; **large** —, salle, *f.*
round, tournée, *f.*
rout (*mil.*), déroute, *f.*
ruddy, *a.*, sanguin.
ruins, débris, *m.* (e.g., of a house
 that has been shelled).
rule, règle, *f.*
Rumania, Roumanie, *f.*
Rumanian, roumain, *a.*
run, *v. n.*, courir ; — **away**, fuir,
 s'enfuir.
runner (*mil.*), coureur, *m.*
Russia, Russie, *f.*
Russian, *a.*, russe.
rye, seigle, *m.*

S

saber, sabre, *m.*
sack, sac, *m.*
sacrifice, sacrifice, *m.*
sacrifice, *v. t.*, sacrifier.
sad, *a.*, triste.
saddle, selle, *f.*
saddle, *v. t.*, seller.
saddler, sellier, *m.*
safety, salut, *m.*
sailor, marin, *m.* ; matelot, *m.*
sale, vente, *f.*
salient (*mil.*), saillant, *m.*
sally, *v. n.*, sortir.
salt, sel, *m.*
salute, *v. t.* (*mil.*), saluer.

- salute (*mil.*), salut, *m.* (e.g., to a general).
 salvo (*mil.*), salve, *f.*
 same, *a.*, même.
 sanctioned, *a.*, consacré.
 sand, sable, *m.*
 sap (*mil.*), sape, *f.*
 sap, *v. t.* (*mil.*), saper.
 sapper (*mil.*), sapeur, *m.*
 satisfaction, satisfaction, *f.*
 satisfy, *v. n.*, satisfaire (*takes à*).
 saucer, soucoupe, *f.*
 save, *v. t.*, sauver.
 Saxon, *a.*, saxon.
 Saxony, Saxe, *f.*
 saw, scie, *f.*
 saw, *v. t.*, scier.
 say, *v. t.*, dire.
 scabbard (*sm. a.*), fourreau, *m.*
 scale, échelle, *f.*; — $\frac{1}{16}$, échelle au $\frac{1}{16}$.
 school, école, *f.*
 Scotland, Écosse, *f.*
 scout (*mil.*), éclaireur, *m.*
 screw, vis, *f.*; breech — (*art.*), vis de culasse.
 sea, mer, *f.*
 seafaring, marin, *a.*
 second, *a.*, second; deuxième.
 section (*inf.*), section, *f.*; (*art.*), section (2 guns).
 sector (*mil.*), secteur, *m.*
 security (*mil.*, etc.), sûreté, *f.*
 see, *v. t.*, voir.
 seem, *v. n.*, sembler.
 seeming, semblant, *m.*
 seize, *v. t.*, saisir.
 selection, choix, *m.*
 sell, *v. t.*, vendre.
 send, *v. t.*, envoyer; diriger; expédier; to — back, *v. t.*, renvoyer.
 sense, sens, *m.*
 sentry (*mil.*), sentinelle, *f.*; tionnaire, *m.*; — duty, — faction.
 sergeant (*mil.*), sergent (*foot tro except artillery*); maréchal logis (*mounted troops and artillery*).
 series, suite, *f.*; série, *f.*
 servant, domestique, *m.*, *f.*
 serve, *v. n.*, servir.
 service, service, *m.*
 set, *v. t.*, poser, mettre; to about, se mettre à; to — dc poser; to — out, partir.
 shaft (*mach.*), arbre, *m.*
 shake, *v. t.*, secouer.
 shaking, secousse, *f.*
 share, part, *f.*
 sharpshooter (*mil.*), tireur, *m.*
 shave, *v. t.*, raser; se faire barbe.
 shaven, rasé, *p. p.*
 shaving brush, blaireau, *m.*
 sheaf, gerbe, *f.*
 sheet, drap, *m.*
 shell (*art.*), obus, *m.*; high plosive —, obus explosif.
 shell shock (*mil.*), obusite, *f.*
 shelter (*mil.*), abri, *m.*
 shelter, *v. t.* (*mil.*), abriter.
 shine, *v. n.*, briller.
 ship, navire, *m.*
 shirt, chemise, *f.*
 shoe, soulier, *m.* (*mil.*); brodeq *m.*; semelle (*auto*).
 shoe-lace, lacet, *m.*
 shore, rive, *f.*
 shoulder, épaule, *f.*; — knot (*m* contre-épaulette, *f.*
 shovel, pelle, *f.*
 show, *v. t.*, montrer.

-), obus à balles, *m.*; **sleep**, sommeil, *m.*; **to put to —**,
endormir, *v. t.*
ie. **sleep**, *v. n.*, dormir.
adie, *f.* **sleepy**, to be, avoir sommeil.
; parti, *m.* **sling** (*mil.*), bretelle, *f.*
toir, *m.* **slope**, rampe, *f.* (*for loading and*
iège, *m.*; — **artillery** *unloading*); pente, *f.* (*declivity*);
erie de siège. versant, *m.*
niser; **to — through** **small**, *a.*, petit; — **groceries**
iltrer. (*mil.*), petits vivres; — **quan-**
age, *m.*; — **through** tity, peu, *m.*
ration. **smoke**, fumée, *f.*
a. a.), mire, *f.*; **battle** **smoke**, *v. n. t.*, fumer.
; hausse de combat; **snow**, *v. n.*, neiger.
igne de mire. **snow**, neige, *f.*
ier. **so**, *adv.*, ainsi; si, de la sorte;
m. *conj.*, pourvu que.
il.), signaleur, *m.* **soap**, savon, *m.*

reil. **sock**, chaussette, *f.*
aple. **soil**, sol, *m.*; terre, *f.*
a., simultanée. **soldier** (*mil.*), soldat, *m.*; troupier,
ly, *adv.*, simultanée. *m.*; **private —**, simple soldat;
—'s pocketbook, livret.
depuis, depuis que; **sole**, semelle, *f.* (*of a shoe*).
ue; *adv.*, depuis. **somber**, *a.*, sombre.
(aéro.), monoplace, *m.* **some**, *a.*, quelque.
ingulier. **sometimes**, *adv.*, parfois.
oncer. **somewhere**, *adv.*, quelque part.
m. **son**, fils, *m.*
f.; (*mil. slang*), **soon**, *adv.*, tôt, bientôt.

cu, *m.*; croquis, *m.* **sorry**, *a.*, désolé, fâché; — **for**,
fâché de.

squisser. **sort**, sorte, *f.*
périmenté. **sort**, *v. t.*, trier (*letters*). [*m.*]

v. (*mil.*), tirailler. **sorting** (*of the mail*), tri, *m.*; triage,
nil.), tirailleur, *m.* **sou**, sou, *m.*

n. **sound**, son, *m.*
sound, *v. n. t.*, sonner.
soup, soupe, *f.*
space, espace, *m.*; empty —, vide.
spade, bêche, *f.*; **trail —** (*art.*),
bêche de crosse.

- spahi** (*Fr. a.*), spahi, *m.*
spare parts, pièces, *f.*, de rechange.
speak, *v. n.*, parler.
special, *a.*, spécial.
spectacles, lunettes, *f. pl.*
speed, vitesse, *f.*
spend, *v. t.*, dépenser.
spill, *v. t.*, verser.
spin (*aéro.*), vrille, *f.*
splinter, éclat, *m.*
spoil, *v. t.*, gâter.
spoke, rais, *m.*
sponge, éponge, *f.*
spoon, cuiller, *f.*
spot, tache, *f.*
spread (*aéro.*), envergure, *f.*
spring, ressort, *m.*
spy, espion, *m.*
spy, *v. t.*, espionner.
squad (*mil.*), escouade, *f.*
square, *a.*, carré.
stable, écurie, *f.* (*horses*); étable, *f.* (*cattle*).
staff (*mil.*), état-major, *m.*; **general** —, état-major général; état-major d'armée, de l'armée; grand état-major.
stair(s), escalier, *m.*; **back** —, escalier de service.
staircase, escalier, *m.*
stake, jalon, *m.*; pieu, *m.*
stake out, *v. t.*, jalonner.
staking out, jalonnement, *m.*
stallion, cheval, *m.*, entier.
stamp, timbre, *m.*; **postage** —, timbre-poste.
stamp, *v. t.*, timbrer.
standard (*mil.*), étendard, *m.* (*cavalry*).
star, étoile, *f.*
start (*aéro.*), envol, *m.*
state, état, *m.*
station, station, *f.*; (*mil.*), *po m.*; (*rr.*), gare; **dressing** (*mil.*), poste de secours; **aid** — (*mil.*), refuge des blessés — **master** (*rr.*), chef de gare.
stationary (*mil.*), *a.*, immobilisé to keep —, immobiliser, *v. t.*
stay, jambe, *f.*, de force.
steadiness, fermeté, *f.*
steady, *a.*, ferme, fixe.
steam, vapeur, *f.*
steamer, vapeur, *m.*
steel, acier, *m.*
steep, raide, *a.*
step, pas, *m.*; gradin, *m.*
stick, bâton, *m.*
stick, *v. t.*, piquer.
stiff, *a.*, raide.
still, *adv.*, encore.
stirrup, étrier, *m.*; — **leat** étrivière, *f.*
stoker, chauffeur, *m.*
stomach, estomac, *m.* (*c silent*).
stone, pierre, *f.*
stop, arrêt, *m.*
stop, *v. n. t.*, arrêter; **stopper**, (*of engines*).
store, magasin, *m.*
storm, tempête, *f.*
straight, *a.*, droit.
strain, *v. t.*, tendre.
strange, *a.*, étrange, singulier.
strap, courroie, *f.*
strategy (*mil.*), stratégie, *f.*
straw, paille, *f.*; **chopped** paille hachée.
stream-lined, *a.* (*aéro.*), fuselé.
street, rue, *f.*
stretch, *v. t.*, tendre.
stretcher (*mil.*), brancard, *m.*
stretcher bearer (*mil.*), brancardier *m.*

v., strictement.
 , heurter, frapper.
 ., *sm. a.*, percuteur, *m.*
 (*U. S. army*), brosseur,

le, *f.* (*string in general*);
m. (*length of string*);

), galon, *m.*

p, *m.*

fort.

tte, *f.*

net, *m.*, de travail.

, submersible, *m.*; sous-

v. *t.*, submerger.

l, v. *t.*, résigner.

. *t.* (*mil.*), mettre en

ce. (*mil.*), subsistance, *f.*;

ivate houses, nourriture

bitant.

n., réussir.

ccès, *m.*

, succession, *f.*; in —,

l.

n. *t.*, souffrir; v. *t.*,

l., suffire.

e, *m.*

ard, *m.*

m.

d, v. *t.*, surveiller.

t. (*mil.*), ravitailler,

ionner.

vision, *f.*; approvisionnement;

(*mil.*), ravitaillement.

ppui, *m.*; (*mil.*), grand'

t., soutenir; supporter;

supreme, *a.*, suprême.

sure, *a.*, sur.

surgeon (*mil.*), médecin, *m.*; chief

— (*mil.*), médecin-chef.

surrender (*mil.*), reddition, *f.*

surrender (*mil.*), se rendre.

surround, v. *t.*, entourer.

survey, v. *t.*, lever un plan.

suspend, bretelle, *f.*

sustain, v. *t.*, subir.

swamp, marais, *m.*; marécage, *m.*

swampy, *a.*, marécageux.

sweater, tricot, *m.*; chandail, *m.*
 (*slang*).

swim, v. *n.*, nager.

switch (*rr.*), aiguille, *f.*; — frog,
 cœur de croisement.

system (*of railways, telephones, etc.*),
 réseau, *m.*

T

table, table, *f.*

table-cloth, nappe, *f.*

tackle, palan, *m.*

tactics (*mil.*), tactique, *f.*

tail, queue, *f.*

tailor, tailleur, *m.*

take, v. *t.*, prendre; to — in hand,
 prendre à partie; — back, v. *t.*,
 reprendre; to — up (*mil.*), replier
 (*a pontoon bridge, etc.*).

talk, v. *n.*, parler; causer.

tall, *a.*, grand.

tam-o'-shanter (*mil.*), bérêt, *m.*

tanned, *a.*, hâlé.

target (*art., sm. a.*), but, *m.*

task, tâche, *f.*

tax, impôt, *m.*; contribution, *f.*

taxicab, taxi, *m.*

tea, thé, *m.*

teach, v. *t.*, enseigner.

team, attelage, *m.*; lead — (*art.*)

- attelage de devant; *spare* — (*mil.*, *etc.*), attelage haut-le-pied;
swing — (*art.*), attelage du milieu; *wheel* — (*art.*), attelage de derrière.
- tear, déchirure, *f.*
 tear, *v. t.*, déchirer.
- telegram, télégramme, *m.*
 telegraph, télégraphe, *m.*; — operator, télégraphiste.
- telegraph, *v. t.*, télégraphier.
- telephone, téléphone, *m.*; — *message*, coup de téléphone.
- telephone, *v. t.*, téléphoner.
- telescope, lunette, *f.*
 tell, *v. t.*, dire.
- tender (*rr.*), tender, *m.*
 tent, tente, *f.*; *shelter* — (*mil.*), tente-abri, *f.*
- terminate, *v. t.*, aboutir.
- terrain, terrain, *m.*
 terrible, *a.*, terrible.
- territorial (*mil.*, *etc.*), territorial, *a.*; — *army* (*Fr. a.*), l'armée territoriale, la territoriale.
- territory, territoire, *m.*
 testify, *v. t.*, témoigner.
- testimony, témoignage, *m.*
 thank, *v. t.*, remercier.
- thanks, grâce, *f.*
 that, *pr.*, ça.
- that, *rel. pr.*, que; qui (*after a preposition, and relating to a person*).
- their, *pr.*, leur.
- them, *pr.*, eux; *f.*, elles; les.
- then, *adv.*, puis, alors, ensuite; *conj.*, donc.
- there, *adv.*, là.
- therefore, *conj.*, ainsi, donc; par conséquent.
- there is, *are, adv.*, voilà.
- thereupon, *adv.*, là-dessus.
- these, *pr.*, ces; ceux-ci, celles-ci.
- they, eux, *pr. m. pl.*; elles, *f. pl.*
- thigh, cuisse, *f.*
- thing, chose, *f.*; *great* —, grand chose.
- thingumbob (*fam.*), machin, *m.*
- think, *v. n.*, penser.
- third, tiers, *m. (part, person)*.
- thirst, soif, *f.*
- thirsty, to be, avoir soif.
- this, *pr.*, ce, *m.*; cet, *m. (before vowel or "h" mute)*; cette, *f.*
- thoroughbred, pur sang, *m. (horse)*
- those, *pr.*, ces; ces . . . là; *m.* ceux, *f.*, celles; *m.*, ceux-là; *f.*, celles-là.
- thou, *pr.*, tu.
- thought, pensée, *f.*
- thousand, mille, *m.*; millier, *m.*
- thread, fil, *m.*
- threaten, *v. t.*, menacer.
- throw, *v. t.*, jeter; lancer; — *back*, *v. t.*, refouler; rejeter; repousser; — *head over heels* *v. t.*, culbuter.
- thumb, pouce, *m.*
- thunder, *v. n.*, tonner.
- thunder, tonnerre, *m.*
- thunderstorm, orage, *m.*
- thus, *adv.*, ainsi.
- ticket (*rr.*, *etc.*), billet, *m.*; *one way* —, billet simple; *round trip* —, billet d'aller et retour; *through* —, billet direct; *to buy a* —, prendre un billet.
- ticket-seller (*rr.*), guichetier, *m.*
- ticket-taker (*rr.*), contrôleur, *m.*
- ticket-window (*rr.*), guichet, *m.*
- tide, marée, *f.*; *ebb* —, marée descendante; *flood* —, marée montante.

lier.
 1. *t.*, serrer.
 2. *f.*; temps, *m.*; heure, *f.*;
 3. *f.*; to gain — (*of a*
 , avancer; to lose — (*of*
 1), retarder; in —, à temps.
 le (*rr.*), horaire, *m.*
 boire, *m.*
 dage, *m.*
 igné, *a.*
 à jusque.
 tabac, *m.*
 dv., aujourd'hui.
 gt de pied, *m.*; big —,
m.
 w, *adv.*, demain.
 1 kilograms), tonne, *f.*
 angue, *f.*; patte, *f.* (*strip*).
 il, *m.*
 nt, *f.*
 us, *m.*
 torpille, *f.*
 t., toucher.
 , remorquer.
 prep., vers.
 suie-main, *m.*
 ur, *f.*
 remorque, *f.*
 ste, *f.*; voie, *f.*
 t.), crosse, *f.*; piste, *f.*
 1 country, in woods).
 emorque, *f.* (*auto.*).
 r., *mil.*, etc.), train, *m.*;
 train des équipages; com-
 - (*mil.*), train de combat;
 is — (*rr.*), train express;
 — (*rr.*), train de grande
 2; freight — (*rr.*), train
 archandises; to get on a
 1), monter dans un train;
 1 —, sanitary — (*mil.*),
 anitaire; local — (*rr.*),

train omnibus; regimental —
 (*mil.*), train régimentaire; re-
 turn — (*rr.*), train de retour.
 transfer, correspondance, *f.* (*street*
car).
 transfer, *v. t.*, verser.
 transport, *v. t.*, transporter.
 transportable, *a.*, transportable.
 transportation (*mil.*), transport, *m.*
 traverse (*mil.*), traverse, *f.*
 treachery, trahison, *f.*
 treat, *v. t.*, traiter.
 treatment, traitement, *m.*
 tree, arbre, *m.*
 trench (*mil.*), tranchée, *f.*; com-
 munication — (*mil.*), boyau; —
 of departure (*mil.*), tranchée de
 départ; fire — (*mil.*), tranchée
 de tir.
 trestle, chevalet, *m.*
 trial, essai, *m.*
 trigger (*sm. a.*), détente, *f.*; —
 guard, pontet, *m.*
 trim, *v. t.*, — the hair, rafraîchir les
 cheveux.
 trip, promenade, *f.*
 triplane (*aéro.*), triplan, *m.*
 troop (*mil.*), troupe, *f.*; (*cav.*),
 escadron, *m.*; troops, la troupe,
 les troupes; — unit (*mil.*),
 unité, *f.*
 trooper (*cav.*), cavalier, *m.*
 trot, *v. n.*, trotter.
 trot, trot, *m.*
 trouble, peine, *f.*
 "trouble" (*auto, aéro.*), panne, *f.*
 trousers, pantalon, *m.*
 truck, truck, *m.*; camion, *m.*
 true, *a.*, vrai.
 trumpet, trompette, *f.*; — call
 (*mil.*), sonnerie, *f.*
 trumpeter (*mil.*), trompette, *m.*

trunnion (*art.*), tourillon, *m.*
 truth, vérité, *f.*
 try, *v. t.*, tâcher; essayer.
 tube, tube, *m.*; tuyau, *m.*
 tumbler, verre, *m.*
 tunic (*mil.*), tunique, *f.*
 Turk, *a.*, turc (*feminine*, turque).
 Turkey, Turquie, *f.*
 turn, tour, *m.*; tournant, *m.*
 turn, *v. t. n.*, tourner; retourner;
 — down, *v. t.*, rabattre; — (*a flank*), *v. t. (mil.)*, déborder (un flanc); to — a trench (*mil.*), retourner une tranchée.
 turnip, navet, *m.*
 two-seater (*aéro.*), biplace, *m.*

U

umbrella, parapluie, *m.*
 under, *prep.*, sous.
 underclothes, linge, *m.*
 undergo, *v. t.*, subir.
 undershirt, gilet, *m.*
 understand, *v. t.*, comprendre.
 undress (*mil.*), demi-tenue, *f.*
 uniform (*mil.*), uniforme, *m.*; tenue, *f.* (*tenue is not the uniform itself, but the kind or class, as dependent on duty or occasions*).
 union, union, *f.*
 unit, unité, *m.*
 unite, *v. t.*, unir.
 United States, États-Unis, *m. pl.*
 unlimber, *v. t. (art.)*, ôter l'avant-train.
 untenable, *a.*, intenable.
 untransportable, *a.*, intransportable.
 up there, *adv.*, là-haut.
 urinoir, *m.*

use, usage, *m.*; for the — of l'usage de.
 use, *v. t.*, employer.
 useful, *a.*, utile.
 usefulness, utilité, *f.*
 useless, *a.*, inutile.
 utilize, *v. t.*, utiliser.

V

vacancy, vacance, *f.*
 vacant, *a.*, vacant.
 vacation, vacances, *f. pl.*
 valiant, *a.*, vaillant.
 valley, vallée, *f.*; small —, vallon, *m.*
 valor, vaillance, *f.*
 value, valeur, *f.*
 valve (*mach.*), soupape, *f.*; slide-tiroir, *m.*
 vegetable, légume, *m.*
 velocity, vitesse, *f.*
 very, *adv.*, tout; très.
 vessel, vaisseau, *m.*
 vest, gilet, *m.*
 vex, *v. t.*, fâcher.
 vexed at, fâché contre.
 victorious, *a.*, victorieux.
 victory, victoire, *f.*
 view, vue, *f.*
 vigorously, *adv.*, vigoureusement
 village, village, *m.*
 vinegar, vinaigre, *m.*
 visible, *a.*, visible.
 visit, tournée, *f.*; visite, *f.*
 visit, *v. t.*, visiter (*also make visit for the purpose of inspecting*)
 visor (*mil.*), visière, *f.* (*of a cap*).
 void, vide, *m.*
 volplane (*aéro.*), vol, *m.*, v
 voyage, voyage, *m.*

W

wagoner, conducteur, *m.*

waistcoat, gilet, *m.*

wait, *v. n. t.*, attendre.

waiter, garçon, *m.*

waken, *v. t.*, réveiller.

walk, promenade, *f.*

walk, *v. n.*, marcher; aller au pas; se promener.

wall, mur, *m.*; muraille, *f.*; paroi, *f.* (*mur is wall in general; muraille is a great wall, suggests protection; paroi is an inside wall, e.g., in a house.*)

war, guerre, *f.*

ward (to) off, *v. t.*, parer.

warfare (*mil.*), guerre, *f.*; open —, guerre de mouvement; trench —, guerre de tranchée.

warriors (*mil.*), gens de guerre, *m. pl.*

warship, navire, *m.*, de guerre.

wash, *v. t.*, laver.

washstand, lavabo, *m.*

watch, *v. n.*, veiller (*to keep an eye on*); *v. t.*, soigner (*to care for*).

watch (*time-piece*), montre, *f.*;

wrist —, montre-bracelet, *f.*

water, eau, *f.*; — bottle (*mil.*), bidon; potable —, — fit to drink, eau potable.

water, *v. t.*, abreuver (*horses, cattle*).

watercloset, cabinet, *m.*

watering trough, place, abreuvoir, *m.*

wave, vague, *f.*; (*mil.*), vague (*the attacking lines are now called vagues, waves of men*).

way, chemin, *m.*; voie, *f.*; moyen, *m.*; in this —, de la sorte.

we, *pr.*, nous.

weak, *a.*, faible.

weaken, *v. t.*, épuiser.

weapon, arme, *f.*

wear, *v. t.*, porter; to — out, *v. t.*, user.

wear, usure, *f.*

weariness, ennui, *m.*

weary, *a.*, fatigué.

weather, temps, *m.*

week, semaine, *f.*

weight, poids, *m.*

welfare, salut, *m.*

well, puits, *m.*

well! *int.*, eh bien! *adv.*, bien.

well-bred, *a.*, comme il faut.

west, ouest, *m.*

wharf, quai, *m.*

what, quoi, *pr.*

wheat, blé, *m.*

wheel, roue, *f.*

wheeling (*mil.*), conversion, *f.*

when, *conj.*, lorsque; quand (*quand is general; lorsque is used with reference to a special time*).

where, *adv.*, où.

which, *rel. pr.*, qui, lequel, *m.* (*f. laquelle, m. pl. lesquels, f. pl. lesquelles*); *a.*, quel, *m.* (*quelle, f., quels, m. pl., quelles, f. pl.*).

while, *conj.*, tandis que.

whistle, sifflet, *m.*

whistle, *v. n.*, siffler.

who, *rel. pr.*, qui.

whom, *rel. pr.*, que, lequel; (*persons, only*), qui.

whose, *rel. pr.*, dont, de qui.

why, *adv.*, pourquoi.

wick, mèche, *f.*

wide, *a.*, large.

width, largeur, *f.*

wife, femme, *f.*

willing, to be —, vouloir bien.
 willingly, *adv.*, volontiers.
 wind, vent, *m.*
 winded, *a.*, essoufflé,
 window, fenêtre, *f.*; — pane,
 vitre, *f.*
 wine, vin, *m.*
 wing, aile, *f.*
 wire, fil, *m.*; fil de fer; barbed —,
 fil de fer barbelé; — entangle-
 ments (*mil.*), réseau de fil de fer
 barbelé.
 wise, *a.*, sage.
 wish, *v. t.*, vouloir.
 with, *prep.*, avec.
 withdraw, *v. t.*, retirer; éloigner, se
 retirer, s'éloigner.
 withdrawal, recul, *m.*; (*mil.*),
 retraite.
 without, *prep.*, sans.
 witness, témoin, *m.*
 woman, femme, *f.*
 wood, *n.*, bois, *m.*
 wooded, *a.*, boisé.
 woods, bois, *m.*
 wool, laine, *f.*
 word, mot, *m.*; parole, *f.*
 work, travail; *m. pl.*, travaux;
 (*mil.*), ouvrage (*fortification*);
 œuvre, *f.* (i.e., of an author, etc.).
 work, *v. n.*, travailler.
 workman, ouvrier, *m.*
 world, monde, *m.*

worry, souci, *m.*
 worth, valeur, *f.*
 worthy, *a.*, digne.
 wound, blessure, *f.*
 wound, *v. t.*, blesser.
 wounded (*man*) (*mil.*, etc.), blessé,
m.; severely — (*mil.*), grand
 blessé.
 wretched, *a.*, vilain; maudit.
 wrist, poignet, *m.*
 wrong, tort, *m.*; to be —, avoir
 tort.

Y

year (reference to dates), an, *m.*;
 (with reference to duration),
 année, *f.*
 yellow, *a.*, jaune.
 yes, *adv.*, oui.
 yesterday, *adv.*, hier; day before
 —, avant-hier.
 young, *a.*, jeune.
 youngster, garçon, *m.*

Z

zeal, zèle, *m.*
 zealous, zélé, *a.*
 zigzag (*mil.*), zigzag, *m.*
 zinc, zinc, *m.*
 zinc, *v. t.*, zinguer, *v. t.*
 Zouave (*mil.*), zouave, *m.*
 zone (*mil.*), zone, *f.*

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